"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are for rain, warmer, probably clearing toward night, with southerly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Wheat, 77⅝; corn, 29¼; cotton, 7 13-16.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday continued its consideration of the Tariff bill and fixed rates on a number of items in several schedules. One of the incidents of the day was a colloquy between Mr. Tillman and Mr. Chandler concerning the former's scheme for taxing immigrants. A number of pension bills were reported.—Page 4.

FOREIGN—Sir Wilfred Laurier declared at a dinner to the Colonial Premiers in London yesterday that Canada has no desire for independence. Col. Hay gave a dinner in London last evening in honor of the Special Embassy. A report that England has consented to reopen the India mints and increase the use of silver at home at the solicitation of France and the United States is made, but it is discredited in Washington. M. Hanotaux, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, gave a luncheon in honor of the United States Monetary Commissioners. The French Chamber of Deputies has appointed another committee to investigate charges against its members arising out of the Panama Canal scandals. Gen. Draper, the new United States Ambassador to Italy, has been received by King Humbert. At least 12,000 miners have struck in the Province of Hainaut, Belgium.—Page 7.

Page 1.

The mystery of the dismembered corpse found four days ago is still unsolved. Dr. Ferguson, who was professionally engaged in the Susie Martin murder case, three years ago, advances the theory that the same crazy man killed and mutilated both.

A London correspondent says that Weyler's recall from Cuba will be coincident with Gen. Woodford's arrival at Madrid. Autonomy is unpopular in Spain, and the policy of the United States causes much anxiety.

The steamer Aden, from Yokohama for London, was wrecked off the island of Socotra, in the Indian Ocean, on June 9, with a loss of seventy-eight lives. The survivors were taken from the vessel after seventeen days of suffering by the Indian Government steamer Mayo.

Page 2.

The revision of the Republican rolls in the various election districts of this city was attempted last night. The results are not yet definitely known. Charges of fraud were made from a number of districts.

The Ohio Democratic Convention, which will meet at Columbus to-day, will be solid for silver and for John R. McLean for United States Senator. A lively contest is going on for the Gubernatorial nomination.

The Social Reform Club listened last evening to speakers, who in turn championed the cause of the respective political parties that they represented. It was a debate in which the question at issue was as to which party would supply the best government.

Gen. Anson G. McCook, William Brookfield, Col. Cruger, Henry C. Robinson, and Robert J. Wright of New York called on the President yesterday to protest against the appointment of Mr. Bidwell, who is Mr. Platt's candidate for Collector. They received no encouragement, and the appointment of Mr. Bidwell is expected in a few days.

Page 3.

The regatta of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club was sailed yesterday off the new clubhouse at Greenwich.

The freshman crews of Columbia, Cornell, and Pennsylvania will race over the two-mile course at Poughkeepsie at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Frederick M. Kitching, who was arrested in Brooklyn on Monday, at the instance of A. L. Taylor, waived examination yesterday, and was bound over to the Grand Jury.

At a dinner given in honor of Archbishop Martinelli last night the Papal Delegate announced that the Pope had created Dr. Thomas A. Conaty, rector of the Catholic University, a Monsignor.

A start was made yesterday in the case against Mayor Gleason, who was indicted for assaulting J. P. Madden. Eleven jurors were secured out of the special panel of seventy. The case was put over for the term.

A dynamite explosion wrecked Leon Olchefski's double dwelling block in Scranton, and shattered other buildings which caught fire. Olchefski's furniture was saturated with oil, and the explosion is attributed to him.

Page 4.

The failure of the Keystone National Bank of Erie, Penn., was reported to Controller Eckels, in Washington. The depositors will be paid in full.

President McKinley yesterday nominated Church Howe Consul General at Samoa and John P. Bray at Melbourne, with other Consuls. John K. Richards of Ohio was chosen for Solicitor General.

Three hundred Bannock Indians have broken away from the Fort Hall Reservation, in Idaho, and the authorities in Washington have been asked to send help. Army officers think the Indians are gathering roots, of which they are very fond.

Señor Andrade, the Venezuelan Minister at Washington, has received no confirmation of the report that the Cabinet has resigned. He thinks that such action would be due not to the Guiana boundary question, but to other causes, if it should be taken.

Page 5.

At the Sheepshead Bay races yesterday Horoscope won the Grass Inaugural stakes, Varus the Surf stake, and Buddha the Tidal stakes. Jockey Sims rode three of the winners.

Police Superintendent McKelvey says he will not allow Sullivan and Fitzsimmons to box each other within the confines of that city on July 5.

Page 7.

The Brooklyn Board of Estimate yesterday completed the budget for 1898. The estimated tax rate is $2.90.

T. B. Bassett, consulting engineer of the Brazilian Diamond Washing Company, arrived in the city yesterday and told of American enterprise in Brazil and Peru.

The chief topic in the State Camp of Instruction yesterday was the arrest of two soldiers by a Peekskill constable on a charge of disorderly conduct and with little apparent justification.

Bryce Gray, a well-known merchant, and who was connected with many corporations as President or Director, died at his residence, 554 Fifth Avenue, yesterday, after an illness of many weeks.

Page 12.

William F. Hoey, known to theatregoers all over the country as "Old Hoss" Hoey, died yesterday of paresis.

Edward McGee of Dobbs Ferry committed suicide yesterday in Hudson Square Park, Hoboken, by shooting himself in the head.

Commissioner Moss at the Board of Health meeting introduced a resolution yesterday to limit the speed of cable cars at curves to two miles an hour.

The trial of the officers and Directors of the American Tobacco Company for conspiracy to restrain trade and commerce ended yesterday in a disagreement of the jury. The case will probably be retried in the Fall.

Max Blum pleaded guilty of arson yesterday, and when called up for sentence fainted. After he was brought to, Justice Fursman sentenced him to a year and a half in State Prison. He is sixty-six years old.

A rear-end collision between a cable car and a horse car took place in front of 27 Park Row yesterday afternoon. Several persons were injured, part of the horse car was smashed, and a bicycle was demolished.

The chief themes before the National Association of Elocutionists yesterday were "Physical Culture and Its Relation to Expression" and "Some Lessons to Elocution and Vocal Training from the Historical Method."

In a dispute over the appropriation of school funds there was rather a tart colloquy between the Mayor and Tax Commissioner Barker at the meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday. A resolution the Mayor wanted passed was defeated.

The troubles of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church of Brooklyn, which have been before the public off and on for several years, took on another phase yesterday morning, when Theodore L. Cocheu was expelled after an ecclesiastical trial.

Jealous Giacomo Meado of Hoboken shot his wife in the arm yesterday and then fired four shots at his own head. One bullet lodged in his jaw. The remaining three failed to penetrate his skull. His next effort was with a knife. A slight wound was the only result.

Chief Conlin returned to duty yesterday, and said he would investigate Capt. Chapman's arrests of women in the Tenderloin, but would not transfer him unless he had done something to warrant removal. Commissioner Grant was outspoken in defense of Chapman. The Captain was called before the Grand Jury, but no presentment was made.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
The United Service.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 3.
Railroads.—Page 8.
Baseball.—Page 5.

ESCAPED CROWN PRINCE.

British Skipper Claims to be Son-in-Law of Cannibal King of the Caroline Islands.

TACOMA, Washington, June 29.—Capt. Curtis of the British wheat ship Eurydice, which has just sailed for Europe, told a story just before leaving which sounds much like a sailor's yarn, but which he vered to be strictly true.

Curtis was first officer of the ill-fated ship Flora Stafford when she foundered in South African waters, last year. The officers and crew embarked in the boats and headed for the Caroline Islands. Their provisions had run out, when, on the fifteenth day, Curtis's boat reached the islands.

When the banana crop is short the natives of the Carolines sometimes resort to cannibalism, but Curtis and his men persuaded them that they belonged to the aristocracy of Great Britain. Curtis claims that he was received with the greatest deference, being treated by the King as his superior and successor. Not having any sons, the King made Curtis his Crown Prince and easily induced him to marry his daughter, who had the most exquisite golden complexion and was tall, lithe, and graceful. She was of an excellent disposition, and Curtis lived happily with her for three months, during which he claims he virtually ruled the islands. His ascension to power was celebrated by a proclamation ordering the islanders to desist from eating any white men who might thereafter be thrown on the islands.

One day a ship sailed near by, and Curtis and his fellow-sailors swam out to it and reached Hongkong, where he was made skipper of the Eurydice.

KILLED BY A BROOKLYN TRAIN.

Annie Brisk Found Dying on the Tracks—Joseph Rodrigues Fell to the Street.

Whether Annie Brisk was the victim of an accident or deliberately jumped to her death on the tracks of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad will probably remain a mystery.

It was shortly before 10 o'clock last night when the engineer of an up-town train noticed a woman lying on the down-town track in front of the station at Lafayette Avenue and Fulton Street. She was lifted to the platform and gave her name as Annie Brisk, twenty-two years old, and married. Before she could give her address she became unconscious, and died in the ambulance which was conveying her to the Brooklyn Hospital.

It was found that both legs and her spine had been broken, and she had been internally injured. A purse in her pocket contained 1 cent, and the police are inclined to believe that she was desperate from poverty, and threw herself in front of the train preceding that from which she was discovered.

Joseph Rodenguez of 19 Essex Street, this city, tried to board a moving up-town Union Elevated train, at Adams Street and Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, just before midnight last night. He caught hold of the gate of the last car. As he swung there he struck a pillar of the platform, and fell to the street. He was picked up unconscious, and at the Brooklyn Hospital he was found to have a fractured skull, and is likely to die.

LITTLE GIRL KILLED BY A CAR.

Was Run Over in Front of Grammar School No. 72 at Noon.

Little Jennie, the eight-year-old daughter of Julius Weiss of 215 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, was run over by a south-bound Lexington Avenue electric car on the corner of One Hundred and Sixth Street and Lexington Avenue at noon yesterday. She was in a hurry to reach the school before the "in" bell, which was just ringing, ceased, and in her anxiety to be on time, did not notice the approach of the car. The motorman, Hugh Doherty, of 2,248 Fifth Avenue, shouted to her, but she became confused, and before he could apply the brakes, she was struck by the fender of the car and knocked down.

Fully 200 children heard the little girl shriek as she fell, and their cries added to the confusion which had arisen. The motorman succeeded in stopping the car after the child had been dragged for nearly a hundred feet.

The employes of the road stationed at One Hundred and Fifth Street ran to the car, and, lifting the fender, took the little body out from beneath the wheels which were bearing down on it. The child was still alive but unconscious. A policeman took her to the One Hundred and Fourth Street station, where she died in a short time.

Several hours later Mr. Weiss called and reported that his little daughter was missing. The body was shown him and he fell on his knees at the sight of the mangled remains. After he had recovered from the shock he identified it as his daughter and took the body home.

Motorman Doherty was arrested and held in the Harlem Court pending the action of the Coroner. He claimed that the accident was unavoidable.

A VERY OLD MAN DEAD.

Lived in Erie County, and Was Born in London in 1790.

BUFFALO, June 29.—The oldest man in Erie County, and probably in the State of New York, died in North Evans yesterday. He was Samuel Elsey and his age was 107 years and 8 months. Mr. Elsey was born in London, England, on Nov. 7, 1790. He came to this country in 1820. He was a farmer and had lived at North Evans for fifty years.

INDIANS BLINDED BY DRINK.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Indian Agent at La Pointe Agency in Wisconsin has reported two singular cases of blindness on the Vermilion Lake Reservation. The victims were John Sky and Red Otter.

They got intoxicated by drinking essence of peppermint as a substitute for whisky, one taking almost ten ounces clear, and in each case blindness followed within a few hours. Authority has been asked to take the Indians to St. Paul for treatment.

Gun Practice Addles Eggs.

WHITESTONE, L. I., June 29.—The women residents of Great Neck are the latest to complain of the shaking up the village gets daily owing to the test of the big guns at Willets Point. Windows are reported to have been broken by the concussion, and the farmers say the firing will destroy the eggs they have setting. It is reported that the firing has soured milk as thunder does.

Go to Niagara Falls, the Thousand Islands or the Adirondack Mountains and spend Fourth of July; only half fare by the New York Central. Ten dollars for the round trip New York to Chautauqua.—Adv.

LOST WITH 78 LIVES

Steamer Aden, from Yokohama for London, Wrecked in the Indian Ocean.

SURVIVORS ARE TAKEN OFF AFTER 17 DAYS OF DESPAIR.

Steamers Passed Without Heeding the Distress Signals Until the Mayo Arrived—A Lifeboat Full of People Missing.

ADEN, June 29.—The Indian Government's steamer Mayo, sent out in search of the missing steamer Aden, from Yokohama on April 28, via Colombo and Aden for London, which was last heard of when leaving Colombo on June 1 for this port, has returned here and reports that the Aden was totally lost off the Island of Socotra, at the eastern extremity of Africa, during the morning of June 9.

The Aden carried thirty-four passengers from China and Japan. The Captain of the wrecked steamer, some of her officers and crew, and seven white passengers were swept overboard and drowned very soon after she ran ashore. Eight women passengers, nine children, two officers, and a few of the Aden's crew succeeded in getting away from the wreck in a boat; but they have not been heard of since, and little hope, owing to the bad weather which has since prevailed, is entertained of their safety.

The Mayo saved nine of the Aden's passengers, three of the white members of the crew, and thirty-three of the natives who formed part of the steamer's crew. All these persons were rescued just as the Aden was breaking up. The survivors of the wrecked steamer were brought to this port by the Mayo and are being cared for by the local authorities.

In all, the drowned and missing include twenty-five passengers, twenty European officers, and thirty-three natives of the Aden's crew.

LONDON, June 30.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Aden, Arabia, says:

Two days after leaving Colombo the Aden was struck by a severe monsoon, with squalls, violent and incessant. Day by day the weather grew thicker and the passengers became more and more alarmed. At 3 o'clock on the morning of June 9 the vessel struck upon the Rasradresa Reef, on the eastern coast of the Island of Socotra.

The engine room was instantly flooded and utter darkness ensued. Wild with panic the passengers rushed from their cabins and fled terror-stricken to the upper deck in the scantiest clothing. The women and children screamed in fright and confusion, but the men retained their self-possession and courageously assisted the officers and crew to do their best to save the vessel and to inspire calmness.

But it was soon seen that the steamer could not survive the shock and that the only chance for safety lay in the boats. Lifebelts were distributed, distress signals given, and the boats on the lee side prepared for launching. The case of the weather side had already been washed away. In the meantime, seeing that some hours were likely to elapse before it would be possible to launch the boats, the passengers gladly accepted the assistance of the crew to obtain more clothing.

The storm continued to increase in violence. Huge seas washed the vessel with terrible force. Daylight brought no relief, and only served to reveal still further the awfulness of the situation.

Lifeboats Swept Away.

Misfortune followed misfortune. A lifeboat was lowered, only to be swept away immediately with three lascars and the first officer, Mr. Carden. The gig was dispatched to the rescue with Mr. Miller, the second officer, but, to the despair of all, both boats were rapidly swept away.

The only remaining lifeboat was then lowered, amid a scene of intense emotion. A cry of anguish broke from the lips even of the men when this half capsized, throwing the sailors and the stores into the sea. After great efforts the boat was righted, and the women and children were lowered into it, with the exception of Mmes. Gillett, Pearce, and Strain, who heroically decided to share the fate of their husbands, and Misses Lloyd and Weller, who remained on board. The boat, manned by a European crew, left in a tremendous sea and drifted rapidly out of sight.

Vast waves still swept the wreck, dashing the people about and leaving them almost prostrate on the deck. One by one, men, women, and children, grown too weak to withstand the repeated buffetings, were washed overboard in sight of those who were momentarily expecting the same fate. Among the first thus engulfed were Mr. and Mrs. Strain and their two children, the Misses Lloyd and Weller, the missionaries; Mrs. Pearce's baby, with its Chinese nurse, and then Capt. Hill, whose leg was broken, but who bore himself calmly and bravely, was washed overboard with several of the native crew.

Days Spent on the Wreck.

All day the victims were picked off one by one, until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when those who still survived retreated below. Many were badly hurt and passed the night in suspense and bodily pain, huddled in the small cabin which they expected would be their tomb. None of the survivors whom I have seen cares to talk of this terrible night.

The storm abated slightly on the morning of the 10th, and those who were able to move began to search for food, hunger until then having failed to assert itself over more acute privations. This proved a task of the greatest danger, as big seas were still sweeping the vessel. The fourth engineer, while trying to procure water near the poop, was struck senseless and almost washed overboard before he could be dragged to a place of safety. Artificial respiration and similar expedients were resorted to, but it was five hours before he was restored to consciousness. Mr. Pearce was only saved from being washed overboard by the prompt action of his dauntless wife.

The search for food resulted in their getting very little of it, and this was shared out equally and in very small portions. All the time the desperate men kept a sharp lookout. But no vessel was sighted until the 15th, and even then the distress signal was not seen. On the 17th and again on the 20th other vessels were sighted, but the signals either were not seen or were ignored.

More Vessels Are Sighted.

These unhappy episodes caused painful and half-crazy scenes of rage among those who had previously been self-controlled. Each day it was necessary to curtail the allowance of rations. Mrs. Gillett did the catering and contributed greatly to cheering up the ship's company.

The weather usually moderated in the morning, but always increased in violence during the afternoon. Frequently a sea thirty feet high would sweep the deck from stem to stern, and carry away portions of the vessel. On June 25, when things were at their worst, and the food supply was almost exhausted, Messrs. White, Kelt, Cave, and Valpy bravely ventured across the well deck to the storeroom and got a fresh supply. That evening two steamers were sighted. One proceeded without paying any attention to the distress signal.

The other anchored under the lee of the island. As soon as she was sighted a lascar mounted the rigging and signaled her. In reply candles burned at her portholes, and at daybreak on the 26th a suspense of seventeen days was relieved by the spectacle of the steamer rounding the point and heading toward the wreck. She dropped anchor about a mile away.

A very heavy sea was still running, but the wind had moderated slightly. With heartfelt joy, mingled with tears of the men and hysterical sobbing of the women, they saw the lifeboat lowered. It took her three-quarters of an hour to reach the wreck. Every one rushed to the broken side of the ship. It was the lifeboat of the Indian Government steamer, Mayo, and in charge of Lieuts. Dobin and Goldsmith. They skillfully avoided the tremendous wash and rescued all of the survivors in two trips.

Every attention was paid them on board the Mayo. Their health is improving, and they will sail homeward to-morrow (Wednesday) on the steamer India.

The Island of Socotra is situated in the Indian Ocean, 120 miles east of Cape Guardafuit, the eastern extremity of Africa. It is about seventy miles in length from east to west and its greatest breadth is about twenty miles. Socotra belongs to Keshin, a petty State of Arabia, whose Sultan is subsidized by the British, who also subsidize the Governor of Socotra. The Sultan has no direct control over the island, which has a population of about 4,000 to 5,000, mostly Arabs, negroes, and descendants of Portuguese.

PETE MATSELLER'S TROUBLES.

Abducted by the Hogan's Alley Gang, Ransomed, Imprisoned, and Rescued at Last.

"Pete" Matseller of 52 Oliver Street will probably remember yesterday a long time, as it was the most eventful day of his life, and brought him a variety of experiences and afflictions. "Pete" is a monkey and the property of Mrs. Louis Matseller. As Mrs. Matseller is childless, she lavishes affection on Pete and disregards the sarcasms of meddlesome persons, who remark on a supposed family resemblance between Pete and his adopted parents.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Matseller took Pete out for an airing. The "Hogan's Alley Gang," an informal association of young citizens organized for the purpose of promoting general excitement and preventing popular stagnation, made a sudden swoop. A whirl and a hurrah, a scraping of feet, and a brief but hot volley of language, and Mr. Matseller was left dangling an empty chain, while the gang scuttled away, the face of Pete looking over the shoulder of the swiftest and strongest of them all.

It was decided that a monkey hunt would be an agreeable novelty, and Pete was released at 51 Oliver Street, opposite his once happy home. The tenement was soon in an uproar. Occupants of room after room were startled by the sudden appearance of Pete, seeking refuge from his pursuers. There was an unwonted calling on saints and ejaculation of prayers produced by the impression that some new kind of devil had been assigned for special duty there. Meanwhile Mrs. Matseller had learned of the calamity. She hurried to the Oak Street Station and informed Sergt. Hatton of the abduction. She clamored for justice, vengeance, and rescue.

The Sergeant hastily ordered Detectives Allen, Cunningham, and Riley to go to work. They called for a description and prepared to write it down.

"About four years old," they entered in their note books. Then they asked what clothing the little one wore.

"None at all, of course," Mrs. Matseller replied angrily.

The interesting fact "no clothes at all" was entered as pertaining to the costume, but when Mrs. Matseller proceeded to add "gray hair," the men stopped and stared. When she further added mention of a long and particularly beautiful tail, they looked at the Sergeant and gasped. Explanations ensued.

The detectives were sent out and found the unfortunate Pete. Mrs. Lawson, who has charge of 51 Oliver Street, had for the sake of peace and to prevent an exodus of her tenants ransomed him for $2, which "de gang" promptly took away and used hilariously for beer. Then Pete was shut up in a box and put out on a fire escape, where his voice could be heard chanting his wrongs, demanding his rights, denouncing his abductors, and bewailing his misfortunes.

Police Officer Charles A. Schultz was sent to recover the monkey. Then Mrs. Lawson appeared at the station and demanded the "two bones" she had yielded up. Her ultimatum was money or monkey. Inquiry developed that the money had gone into beer, and that the beer had gone into the Hogan's Alley gang. Then Mrs. Matseller called and demanded her monkey. Mrs. Lawson subsequently arrived and demanded her money. Later they both called. After that they called separately. Sergt. Hatton's eyes rolled in his head and he murmured: "Money, monkey; monkey, money. Lost child, five years old, with no clothes, gray hair, and a curled tail," and sank helpless in his chair.

When the entire precinct had been fairly well stirred up—Pete all the while clamoring for liberty from the fire-escape—a basis of accommodation was reached, the terms being the payment by Mrs. Matseller of the $2 and the restoration of Pete to her. When she got him at last, his mistress kissed him ecstatically, and then, with feminine inconsistency, became suddenly angered because he had allowed himself to be stolen, and promised him a sound thrashing as soon as she reached home. This was the climax of the miseries of Pete. His face had a distinctly suicidal expression as he was borne away.

MAYOR HARRISON VEXED.

Trouble with the Chicago Civil Service Commission Over Police Captains and Foremen.

CHICAGO, June 29.—The Council at Mayor Harrison's request exempted Police Captains and foremen in the Public Works Department from the classified list of the civil service, and this has caused a serious clash between the Mayor and President Kraus of the Civil Service Commission. The latter says the commission will refuse to pay the Captains' salaries. If the Mayor continues in his present mood, he may call for Kraus's removal. The commission proposes to test the validity of the Council's action by a suit in the courts. The Mayor said to-night: "If the alleged friends of civil service go on, they will succeed in wiping the law out of existence. I am sick and tired of all this talk and tomfoolery about civil service. This comes from Mr. Kraus with poor grace at this late date, because he knew beforehand what was going to be done."

WANTED IN MONTANA.

Denver Fugitive Arrested in New York Charged with a Fraudulent Use of the Mails.

DENVER, Col., June 29.—The Post Office authorities here were to-day informed that C. M. Fegenbush, who was arrested in New York recently on a Colorado warrant, is wanted badly at Helena, Mon., for using the United States mails to dispose of green goods. He will be taken from the Deputy Sheriff by the United States authorities immediately on his arrival here.

Charles M. Fegenbush, alias C. M. F. Bush, was arrested in this city on June 23 by the Central Office police on an indictment charging him with being a fugitive from justice from Denver, from which city he fled five years ago, after having been released on bail on an indictment for forgery. It is charged that Fegenbush, in company with E. H. Saltiel and B. F. Perry, both of Denver, delivered a forged deed of property of $2,000 to another person. The alleged fraud was discovered, and the three men were indicted and bailed. Perry is said to have died in the meanwhile, and Saltiel, according to a statement made by Fegenbush, has since then been President of a real estate exchange in Denver. Fegenbush has been searched for by the Denver police since 1892.

LADY BERESFORD THEIR AUNT.

Guardianship Created for the Renshaw Children of Luzerne.

SARATOGA, June 29.—The Surrogate of Warren County has issued letters of guardianship for the four children of Alfred H. Renshaw of Luzerne, who is dead.

The mother of the children was a sister to the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough, now Lady Beresford.

WOODFORD TROUBLES SPAIN

Weyler's Recall, It Is Said, Will Be Coincident with His Arrival at Madrid.

CUBAN AUTONOMY UNPOPULAR

Canovas and Castelar Opposed to It—Two Generals to Succeed Weyler and Campos to Go to Cuba on a Separate Mission.

LONDON, June 29.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon prints the following dispatch from its correspondent at Madrid:

"Public attention is engrossed by the appointment of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford as United States Minister to Spain. While the Government continues to repudiate the intention of recalling Weyler, I am in a position to reiterate that this recall will be an accomplished fact at no distant date. I learn that in all probability Gens. Blanco and Macias will proceed to the island and divide the supreme command, and I have good reason to believe that, coincident with the arrival of Gen. Woodford, Marshal Campos will proceed upon his separate mission to Cuba. In accordance with the wishes of President McKinley, Campos should be the executor of any arrangements possibly reached between Spain and the United States. Indications do not point to any arrangements being reached with the United States, and intimate friends of Señor Canovas del Castillo, the Spanish Premier, declare the Premier will strenuously oppose autonomy. Castelar, the Liberal leader, is also opposed to anything of the kind. They both consider such a concession would render it very difficult to maintain Spanish sovereignty.

"The report that the United States will insist upon autonomy and the withdrawal of the Spanish troops, and that, otherwise, it will intervene by force if necessary, does not make for a peaceful solution, and the position is regarded throughout Spain with considerable anxiety."

DELICATE MISSION TO MADRID.

Minister Woodford Intimates that His Work Will Not Be of the Pleasantest Kind.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Minister Stewart L. Woodford is observing the strictest reticence concerning the policy that he is to follow at Madrid, but from friends with whom he has talked guardedly about his mission it is gathered that he does not expect it to be a bed of roses. The situation between Spain and the United States is found by him to be one calling for the most delicate treatment, and he is quoted as having said to a man with whom he spoke about it that the more he looked at it the less prospect of pleasure it presented to him. That is the strongest intimation of a positive and possibly objectionable policy toward Spain that has been heard since Gen. Woodford's appointment, and it is construed as indicating that the nature of the representations he is to make to Spain will perhaps render him less acceptable than he would otherwise be.

It is learned from sources that are entitled to belief that since his appointment and confirmation, Gen. Woodford has learned that there was a disposition on the part of some Democrats in office under President Cleveland to urge a policy tending to the annexation of Cuba. A prominent diplomatic officer, just returned from Madrid, has informed Gen. Woodford that while he was in office, he sent a letter to Secretary Gresham to tell him that he was convinced that the Secretary of State for the United States who would bring about the annexation of Cuba would enjoy a fame not inferior to that of Thomas Jefferson.

This officer's letter is probably in the files of the Department of State. Secretary Gresham was opposed to the acquisition of outlying territory, and was decidedly hostile to the taking of Hawaii against the known wishes of the people of the islands, with whom the United States has faithfully maintained treaty relations for many years.

Regarding the Hawaiian annexation proposition, ex-Assistant Secretary of State Moore, now at the head of the department of international law in Columbia College, said a day or two ago that he believed that the islands will be annexed; that the growth of the idea of annexation had been steady and strong; that the United States had had a practical protectorate over Hawaii for fifty years, and that it seemed inevitable that actual annexation would follow. He looked for it at an early day.

SHERMAN QUOTED ON CUBA.

Tells a Madrid Writer the United States Is Against Annexation.

MADRID, June 29.—The Correspondencia of this city publishes an interview which its New York correspondent claims to have had with Secretary Sherman. The latter is quoted as absolutely denying that the United States Government proposes to purchase Cuba, and Mr. Sherman is said to have added:

"American feeling, generally, does not favor the annexation of Cuba. The partisans of such a policy form an unimportant minority. A strong party, however, supports the annexation of Hawaii, and the only question with Spain is the Ruiz indemnity, upon which this Government insists."

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

Ten Thousand Leave Chicago for the San Francisco Convention.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Fully 10,000 delegates to the Christian Endeavor meeting at San Francisco, and others taking advantage of the lower rates for a trip to the coast, departed from Chicago to-day over the different roads leading west. Delegates and excursionists poured into the city from the East and South all day.

The largest delegation was that from Pennsylvania. It came over the Pennsylvania Road, and was divided into two sections. There were 1,200 delegates, representing the banner Christian Endeavor State. The train bearing the party from Philadelphia attracted attention, because in it were the National officers of the Christian Endeavor Society.

Every road is taxed to its utmost capacity. The Pullman Company has all its cars in use, and repaired many old ones to meet the demand.

DERRICK FELL BY DESIGN.

Monday's Fatal Accident in Atlanta Due to Criminal Agency.

ATLANTA, June 29.—Yesterday a derrick gave way from the thirteenth story of the Austell Building, dashing two men to death. Investigation to-day shows that some wicked person loosened the anchorage 400 feet away from the scene, which precipitated the disaster.

The rope was cut during the dinner hour, as the crash came when the first load was being lifted after the men had returned to work. Rewards have been offered for the discovery of the criminal.

THE REV. DR. GUNSALAUS ILL.

Candidate for the Broadway Tabernacle Goes to Alma, Mich.

CHICAGO, June 29.—The Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsalaus, pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, and President of the Armour Institute, who has been seriously ill over since his return two months ago from New York, where it is supposed that he made arrangements to become the pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, has been removed to the Sanitarium at Alma, Mich. The object of taking him out of town is largely to secure greater physical and mental quiet.

Chautauqua Excursion.

$10 round trip by Erie Railroad, July 2. Tickets good 30 days.—Adv.

ST. LOUIS MAKES A RECORD.

Lowers the Fuerst Bismarck's Time to Southampton by Over an Hour and a Half.

HURST CASTLE, June 30, 2:20 A. M.—Passed, steamer St. Louis, Randle, New York for Southampton.

On this voyage the St. Louis has broken the New York-Southampton record—6 days 10 hours and 55 minutes—which has been held by the Fuerst Bismarck since September, 1893.

The St. Louis cleared the Sandy Hock Lightship at 11:57 A. M. on June 23, and her time to Hurst Castle is 6 days 9 hours and 23 minutes, or to The Needles, the timing point, was about 6 days 9 hours and 17 minutes.

This time is 1 hour and 38 minutes better than the former record, 6 days 10 hours and 55 minutes, held by the Fuerst Bismarck, and 2 hours and 13 minutes faster than her own previous best eastern passage, which was made in January last.

BIG FIRE RAGING IN HAMBURG.

Electric Works in the Post Strasse Likely to be Destroyed.

HAMBURG, June 29.—A terrible fire is in progress this evening at the Hamburg Electric Works in the Post Strasse. The entire structure will probably be destroyed, with enormous loss.

LIGHTNING KILLS IN MICHIGAN.

Two Meet Their Death in Cadillac and One in Stanwood.

CADILLAC, Mich., June 29.—Early this morning the house of George Copeland was struck by lightning and his wife's sister and her little child were instantly killed.

HOWARD CITY, Mich., June 29.—Lightning struck the house of J. Bandine, at Stanwood, at 3 o'clock this morning, burning it to the ground, killing one child ten years old and badly burning Mrs. Bandine and a child eight years old.

TO STOP SUNDAY BATHING.

Action Taken by One of the Trustees of Lake Bluff, Ill.

CHICAGO, June 29.—J. Edward Lee, one of the Trustees of the village of Lake Bluff, a resort north of here, on the Lake Shore, will prosecute all persons who bathe there in the lake on Sundays.

Lake Bluff has always been a sort of religious Summer resort, but there has never been prohibition of bathing on Sunday, and the determination of Mr. Lee has carried consternation to many people who have cottages there. He tried to have an ordinance forbidding bathing passed last night, and although the board would not go that far, he says he will begin prosecutions on his own responsibility.

NAIL FIRED INTO HIS TONGUE.

Merwin Wiant of Canoe Hill, N. Y., Tries to Remove a Cartridge.

KINGSTON, N. Y., June 29.—Merwin Wiant, eighteen years old, of Canoe Hill, near Saugerties, used a wire nail to dislodge a cartridge from a revolver. While doing so the revolver was discharged, and Wiant received the full charge in his face. He went to Saugerties, and told Dr. S. L. Dawes he had a bullet in his tongue and wanted it extracted.

The doctor found a hard substance, which lay diagonally across the tongue. Upon being drawn out it proved to be the wire nail which Wiant used to dislodge the cartridge. It measured 3¼ inches in length. It entered on the right side of the face through the lower lip. To-night Wiant's parents said they feared blood poisoning had set in.

FOUND A FRIENDLY ROOF.

Widowed Mother from New York Weds a Sidney Centre Stripling.

KINGSTON, N. Y., June 29.—Fred Roof of Sidney Centre, Delaware County, the seventeen-year-old son of John Roof, surprised his parents a few days ago by getting married. For over a week the lad had intimated to his parents that he contemplated matrimony, but his parents scoffed at the idea.

"Why," said his father, "you can't support yourself. What would you do with a wife?"

The youth disappeared shortly after this conversation and was not seen until yesterday when he returned home with a woman, formerly Mrs. James Brown, whom he introduced as his wife. She is a widow with a young child, and is said to live in New York. She is much older than her young husband.

The elder Roof stormed when his son told him of his marriage, but has consented to allow the couple to live with him for a time.

PRIDE OF OHIO'S CAPITAL.

Fourteen Railroads Move into a Union Station at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 29.—The magnificent new Union station in this city will be quietly occupied to-morrow by a concerted movement of the effects of the fourteen railroad companies whose lines are to centre there. The work is to begin at 9 o'clock. A meeting of the Union Depot Company was held to-day at which this action was decided upon, among those present being President M. E. Ingalls and General Manager Schaff of the Big Four and Vice Presidents McCrea and Brooks of the Pan Handle.

It is the opinion of men who have traveled that the new passenger station is as elaborate and complete as can be found in this country, the structure, finishing and furnishing, being as nearly perfect as skilled workmen can accomplish.

The style of the main entrance is that of the Italian Renaissance. The tracks run under a viaduct which is a part of the roadway of High Street, and the street is reached by steps which lead through handsome waiting rooms, the main one of which is 57 by 97 feet, and entered from High Street by a covered passageway 100 feet long and 25 wide. Every arrangement is modern and complete.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is high off Nova Scotia, Florida, and the North Pacific coast. It is low from the St. Lawrence Valley to the north of Montana. Rain has fallen in the lake regions, the Ohio Valley, and the Middle and South Atlantic States.

The temperature has fallen in New England, has risen in the lake regions, the Missouri and Lower Ohio Valleys, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

Showers may be expected in New England and the lower lake region and generally fair weather elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	64	62	70
6 A. M.	64	62	72
9 A. M.	68	68	78
12 M.	73	76	83
3 P. M.	76	72	85
6 P. M.	76	70	80
9 P. M.	71	68	75
12 P. M.	68	67	74

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	77⅛
Weather Bureau	72
Corresponding date 1896	70
Corresponding date for last 20 years	72

POLICE HARD AT WORK

Mystery of the Dismembered Corpse Found Four Days Ago Yet Unsolved.

THEORY THAT A CRAZY BUTCHER COMMITTED THE CRIME.

Dr. Ferguson Shows the Similarity of the Mutilation to that Inflicted on the Body of Susie Martin in 1894.

Although it is now nearly four days since a portion of the body of a murdered man was found in the East River, and three since a second part of the same headless trunk was picked up in the woods in Harlem, the mystery of his identity and of that of his slayer, is apparently as far from solution as at first.

The police of the Union Market squad, within whose jurisdiction the first evidence of the crime was discovered, admit themselves at a standstill. They have run down all the clues presented and have investigated as far as they could every possible and impossible theory offered. The result has been nil.

At High Bridge, where the second portion of the body was found, the police, under

a careful examination of the remains, and then the two held a hurried and whispered consultation with Detective Price of the Central Office. The conference over, Price telephoned to headquarters for all the men who could be spared, and as soon as they reported sent them hurrying up town.

There were many rumors of the clue on which the detectives were working, not the least startling being that Dr. Ferguson had decided that the murderer was a cannibal. Dr. Ferguson declined to be interviewed on the subject, but it was learned that he had remarked the similarity to the mutilation of Susie Martin and the coincidence that both bodies showed signs of immersion into boiling water. Portions of the Martin girl's flesh had been scorched by fire. Dr. Ferguson told Detective Price he believed the murderer of both to be the same and to be a maniac butcher living somewhere up town. The method of dismembering the body and the weapon which had probably been used suggested the butcher, and the horror of the crime the maniac.

Dr. Ferguson referred all who questioned him to his report of the Susie Martin killing filed with the District Attorney in 1894. He declined to say why he believed the murderer lived up town, but his reasons convinced the detectives, and it was said they purposed searching every cellar in the tenement districts of Harlem and the vicinity.

A Crazy Man Arrested.

Late yesterday afternoon Henry Gardner, a peddler, living alternately at 344 West Street and the St. John Lodging House, at Canal and Washington Streets, who sells a metal polish from house to house, accosted Michael Maith of the Street Improvement Commission and told him he could solve the mystery of the murder. He said the dead man was a peddler, and he knew where his head was hidden.

Gardner is known as rather weak minded. He wears his hair down his back, and at times acts strangely, so that Mr. Maith at first took no notice of him. When he insisted that he was speaking truth and had the dead man's badge and pack, Mr. Maith called Roundsman Callahan, and Gardner led them to Jerome Avenue, where between Woodcliff and Ogden Avenue he pointed in triumph to an old battered hat and said, "There's his head."

Callahan arrested the old man as a suspicious person.

It was reported yesterday that Thomas Brent, ferrymaster at the Greenpoint landing of the Tenth Street Ferry, saw two men in a wagon on Saturday board the ferry, and had noticed that they appeared nervous and ill at ease when he looked at the two bundles in the wagon. Mr. Brent told the police yesterday he had said nothing of the sort. He had said that he saw several wagons cross the ferry Saturday, and some of them had bundles in them. He noticed all bundles, because part of his duty is to see that all persons who cross the ferry pay their fares, and sometimes men crawl under seats of wagons to escape paying. He had seen nothing suspicious Saturday, and he did not say he had.

Up to an hour past midnight this morning the detectives had found nothing to confirm or refute the theory on which they were working. They had not reported to Police Headquarters.

Contents of the Satchel.

The police do not believe the satchel or valise found on Burnside Avenue Monday has any connection with the murder mystery. It was found beside the road as if it had fallen from a passing wagon. It contained a pair of gray trousers with a small stripe, a black frock coat and vest, considerably worn, of diagonal goods, two white shirts, size, 15½; a smaller white shirt, a suit of gray underclothing, two slates about 6 by 4 inches, apparently new, with a capital letter A marked in pencil on the frames, a package of fifteen envelopes and sheets of paper, a pair of soiled linen cuffs, a piece of pink string, celluloid collar button, a black pen holder, a bottle of vaseline, a small toy barrel filled with small tacks, a set of shoestrings, a harmonica, six handkerchiefs, and a pair of new dark gray socks.

There was a copy of the "Progressive Thinker," published by G. R. Francis in Chicago, of the issue of June 12, three small screws, and a piece of wrapping paper, with the printed sign, "Hats and caps, boots and shoes, dry goods, general merchandise, Emporia, Va." Below was the printer's mark, "Wallhouse & Sons, Atlanta, Ga., Printers." There was also a piece of gilt molding about four inches long.

The disputed question of the possibility of the dead man being Max Carl Weinecke was settled yesterday when half a dozen reporters called on Mrs. Weinecke and asked her to settle the question definitely by looking at the remains. She said she saw no reason for subjecting herself to the distress. She was sure the murdered man was not her husband, and said the reason for her conviction was that Mr. Weinecke in no way resembled the doctor's description of the dead man's stature. She said Mr. Weinecke's little finger was curiously bent, so that it could not be straightened, and submitted one of his coats as proof of her description of his size. The coat was too small for a reporter with a 38-inch chest. The dead man's chest is 43 inches.

TRYING TO IDENTIFY.

Many View the Remains at the Morgue — Four Men Think Victim Is Cyklan.

The interest taken in the grim mystery was manifested yesterday in the increased attendance at the morgue. All day the building was besieged with applicants for permission to view the mutilated remains. People from every part of the city and of every class came, inquiring for missing ones.

The murdered man was identified again last evening. If the theories advanced prove well founded the victim is Theodore Cyklan, a cabinetmaker, employed for the last two years by William Baumgartner & Co. at College Point, L. I. About 8 o'clock four men called at the Morgue with a detective from Police Headquarters. They asked to see the remains. When they had made an examination Deputy Superintendent Rickard took their statements in shorthand.

Superintendent Murphy made the statements public. The man who acted as spokesman for the four is Superintendent L. Zimm of the William Baumgartner & Co. concern. He lives at 168 East Ninety-first Street. He said Theodore Cyklan had worked under him for the past two years. Last Thursday he disappeared. He did not show up to draw his wages Saturday, and the Superintendent began to think something was wrong. When the discovery of the mangled remains was made, and the subsequent discovery of the valise, he thought it possible that this man had been murdered. He said Cyklan had a poisoned finger two years ago and it had left a scar.

Dr. Scott of the Bellevue Hospital staff examined the fingers of the murdered man. He discovered a slight scar on the top of the second finger of the right hand. It was scarcely noticeable, but when closely examined it was evident that the finger had been very sore at some time. This scar had not been discovered before in previous examinations.

Mr. Zimm said he would send some of Cyklan's workmates to see the remains today.

The first who came yesterday in connection with the murdered man were three men who said they were looking for one Johnson. They would give no other information. They said, however, that the hands of the dead man were not Johnson's, and went away satisfied.

Mrs. Elizabeth Early of 115 North Second Street, Williamsburg, was looking for her brother-in-law, twenty-four years old, who disappeared from his home on Friday night. She said the body was not that of her relative. Others followed in quick succession, but their descriptions of their missing relatives or friends were so totally at variance with the theoretical man built from the remains, that the detectives in charge would not permit the body to be exposed to them.

William Leble of 536 East Thirteenth Street, looking for Simon Folks of 224 East Thirteenth Street, who disappeared two weeks ago, could not recognize the body.

Many subsequent callers were evidently morbid curiosity seekers. One woman, apparently much agitated, asked to see the body. It was shown to her and she spent many minutes intently examining the hands and fingers. She finally shook her head sadly and retired. She admitted later that she was a palmist, and was there to study the hands.

L. Balodo of 311 East Twenty-eighth Street, a tailor, employed in a Fifth Avenue establishment, came in search of his friend and shopmate, Charles Correllessa, of 326 East Thirty-first Street, who dropped out of sight two weeks ago.

He said Correllessa was about forty years old and weighed 189 pounds, and a portion of his left index finger had been pricked away by constant use of the needle. He looked at the hand of the dead man, but said the nail was mutilated to a greater extent than that of his friend. Balodo called later in the afternoon and apologized, saying his friend had been found.

Mrs. Hubener of 125 Norfolk Street was looking for her son Max, twenty-three years old, who had been missing two weeks. Her son, she said, was heavily built and had marks of tattooing on his chest and arms.

Charles Boyce of Providence, R. I., arrived late in the afternoon with his wife. They explained that they called to ascertain if the body could be that of Frank Bridges, the nephew of Mrs. Boyce, who left his home in Providence about two weeks ago. Mrs. Boyce tripped almost cheerfully into the death chamber, and examined the flaccid hands closely. She said she did not think they had belonged to her nephew.

And thus they came all day long, and when all was over for the day, nothing more was known absolutely of the identity of the dead man than was known four days ago.

Baltimore Man's Statement.

BALTIMORE, June 29.—S. Weinkrantz of 909 East Baltimore Street says he believes the headless trunk found in New York to be that of his uncle, S. Weinkrantz. He says that since the finding of the remains he has made numerous attempts to communicate with his uncle, who resides at 119 Park Row, New York, but has received no response. The supposed victim visited Baltimore about six weeks ago, and told his nephew that he had many enemies, and was afraid they would resort to violence some day.

Weinkrantz says his uncle was thirty-two years of age and a bookbinder. He was recently divorced, and his wife's relations are said to feel bitterly toward him. Weinkrantz describes his uncle as about 6 feet tall and weighing between 180 and 190 pounds.

There is a clothing store on the ground floor of 119 Park Row. Over the second floor is the sign, "S. Weinkrantz, bookbinder and manufacturing stationer." The building was closed and dark when a reporter went to the place last night. A neighboring restaurant keeper said that Weinkrantz's place had been open during the day. Weinkrantz slept in the building, he said. There was no doorbell, however, and a vigorous pounding at the door leading to the upper rooms failed to bring any response.

Dyspepsia

Is weakness of the stomach. It is the source of untold misery. It may be cured by toning and strengthening the stomach and enriching and purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Many thousands have been cured by this medicine and write that now they "can eat anything they wish without distress."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills act easily, effectively. 25c.

TROW'S CITY DIRECTORY.

Very Many Names to be Thrown Out to Keep the Volume Within Bounds.

This year's New York City Directory will not contain the names of a large proportion of the actual citizens of the city. It will be cut down to the smallest possible limit of usefulness, but still, according to authorities, it will be one of the largest and most perfect in the world.

Secretary and Manager Bates of the Trow Directory Company found at the outset of this year's canvass that, with the enormous growth of population, if all names were included the new Directory would be so bulky as to be difficult to bind and inconvenient for the user.

In the past few years there has been little attention paid to "transients," who include those who live in hotels and boarding houses. This year even less space will be given to them, and the still larger class under the head of "Laborers" will also be eliminated. In this class are motormen and brakemen, waiters, bartenders, hostlers, drivers and coachmen, switchmen, longshoremen, journeymen tailors, boot and shoe helpers, porters, and all other who can safely be placed in the same classification. In many of the populous tenement districts and in Chinatown it is almost impossible to get the correct names and addresses, and these will also be thrown out. Then, too, the rule has been made more strictly observed than ever before only to give the name of the head of the family. Even where there are a number of grown-up sons, voters and perhaps taxpayers, only the name of the father will be given.

It is safe to say that over 100,000 names, and perhaps twice that number, which would appear in the directory of any other city in the country, will not be in that of New York for 1897.

It has not yet been decided upon what percentage to base the estimate of the population in proportion to the names. In fact this cannot be done until the names have been counted, and the count is now in progress. The canvass was begun on May 2, and close to 200 men were sent out. They have occupied about 50 days in their work, and 25 men are still at work looking up discrepancies. It is now believed that the new directory will be ready for delivery on July 9.

THE CENTRAL PARK SUICIDE.

Identified as Carrie Simon—A Quarrel with Her Fiance.

The girl who committed suicide in Central Park Monday night by taking carbolic acid was identified at the Morgue yesterday as Carrie Simon of 1,848 Third Avenue. She was identified by her father, Max Simon, and by the man to whom she had been engaged, Charles Singer.

According to Singer's story the girl seems to have committed suicide because of jealousy on her part. Singer says that at a picnic Sunday they had a quarrel, but went home together.

Singer said she promised to meet him Monday evening at a pawnbroker's office, where he works, but she did not call. He went up to her home and tried to find her, but missed seeing her. The father made arrangements for removing the body from the Morgue.

Shall Women Be Admitted?

Bedford Section Board of Trade will hold its regular monthly meeting to-morrow evening at 9 o'clock at Bryant & Stratton's Business College rooms, 1,184 Fulton Street, corner Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. The question as to whether women shall be admitted to membership will be discussed and a lively meeting is looked for, as already there is one woman charter member.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. Lloyd Lingland is transferred from the Fifth Artillery to the Third Artillery, Light Battery C.

Lieut. James W. Hinkley, Jr., is transferred from the Third Artillery to the Fifth Artillery, Battery I.

The retirement from active service on June 27 of Col. William J. Lyster, Ninth Infantry, is announced.

Leave of absence for three months is granted Col. Thomas F. Barr, Assistant Judge Advocate General.

The extension of leave of absence granted Julius T. Conrad, Third Cavalry, Department of the Missouri, is further extended seven days.

Capt. Charles M. Gandy, Assistant Surgeon, will report July 1 to the Governor of the Soldiers' Home, near Washington, D. C., for temporary duty during the absence on leave of Col. William H. Forwood, Assistant Surgeon General.

Navy.

Lieut. G. F. Cooper is ordered to the Naval Academy July 1.

Major and Quartermaster R. S. Collum is retired from June 26.

Naval Cadet C. B. Barnes's orders to the Independence are revoked, and he is ordered to the Michigan July 3.

Naval Cadet J. J. Raby's orders to the Michigan are revoked, and he is ordered to the Independence July 10.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.

4:50 A. M.—73 Willett Street; Sigmond Bernbaum; damage, $30.

10:30 A. M.—731 Eleventh Avenue; Henry Goldberg; damage, $150.

2 P. M.—448 West Thirty-second Street; Tilly Whalen; damage, $50.

6 P. M.—405 West Fifty-sixth Street; unoccupied; damage slight.

8:30 P. M.—313 East Twenty-ninth Street; Robert George; damage, $5.

Pennsylvania Railroad will run a personally conducted tour to Cresson, Penn., leaving New York at 9:35 A. M. July 3d, connecting with special train at Philadelphia. Tickets, including one day's board at Mountain House, and good to return within 10 days, $9.50. Apply at any ticket office.—Adv.

PROTEST AGAINST BIDWELL

Anti-Platt Republicans Get Little Encouragement from President McKinley.

TOLD TO SEE THE SENATOR

It Is Now Apparently Certain that Bidwell Will Be Appointed Collector—Charles T. Moore of Brooklyn Pushing for the Naval Office.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Senator Platt and Louis F. Payn arrived here to-night, a little too late to see the delegation of anti-Platt Republicans that had just returned to their homes after a pilgrimage to Washington and to the White House to present arguments to the President in favor of a candidate for Collector of Customs at New York other than Mr. Bidwell, who has been offered by Senator Platt as a man who will be satisfactory to the organization for which he speaks.

The delegation that called at the White House included Gen. Anson D. McCook, Col. J. Van Rensselaer Cruger, William Brookfield, Henry C. Robinson, and Robert J. Wright. These men all regard themselves as personal friends of the President, and they were received very cordially, but they were told that the President did not expect to take part in or settle the disputes of factions, and that he would ask them to secure the indorsement of Senator Platt for appointments to prominent positions.

This reception of Senator Platt's right to be considered was discouraging, as one member of the party afterward said, and after it was stated arguments for individuals seemed to be wasted. The delegation returned to New York pretty well convinced that Mr. Bidwell would be nominated as Collector within a few days. Representative Sherman is not considered by his friends as having any chance now.

When Mr. Platt was asked to-night about the visit of the delegation to the White House, he only answered:

"I am glad to hear they called upon the President; he probably gave them information that will enable them to save themselves a great deal of time and unnecessary anxiety."

Charles T. Moore of Brooklyn, who would like to be Naval Officer, came to the city to-night, and was in consultation with Representative Wilson. He assumes that Bidwell will be chosen, and that it is time for Kings County to be pushing for the naval office.

OHIO DEMOCRATS.

Their Convention, Which Meets To-day, Solid for McLean and Silver —Hot Fight for Governor.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 29.—The preliminary work of the Democratic State Convention showed to-day that it was almost unanimous for free silver and John R. McLean for Senator. There was, however, a continuation of the contests for the different places on the State ticket.

Lawrence T. Neal, who was defeated for Governor by President McKinley; ex-Mayor John Farley, and other gold-standard Democrats were active in the chorus for McLean, but they were contending for different men for Governor. Robert T. Hough was again the favorite to-day, and was regarded as the McLean man, but the field made a very bitter fight on him, especially the friends of ex-Congressman Paul J. Sorg, who was supported by ex-Gov. James E. Campbell, ex-Collector Joseph Dowling, who was removed by President Cleveland for violation of the civil service rules, and other leading conservatives on the financial question. The fact that Mr. Sorg voted for the issue of gold bonds while in Congress was used by the radical silver men very strongly against him.

Some of the most pronounced silver men were also opposed to Hough. While it was conceded that Hough was an original Bryan man at Chicago, even before the nomination was made, and that he had advocated a free silver plank in the State platform three years ago, when Senator Brice controlled the State Convention against him, yet the fact that Mr. Hough once wore a Carlisle button one day in Washington was used as damaging evidence against him.

The McLean men held that the reports against Hough were untrue, and that they were circulated by the managers of other candidates for Governor, but it was evident that the McLean lieutenants to-day considered the situation serious enough to warrant them in having another man ready for the slate in the event that they could not control their forces for Hough. Gen. A. J. Warner, President of the National Bimetallic League, and one of the original silver agitators in Congress, was most prominently mentioned as the dark horse.

The convention will assemble at 10 A. M. to-morrow, and it is stated that there will be no recess or adjournment until a nomination is made for Governor. It is believed that some of the candidates will drop out before the start, but that, there will be almost a dozen names presented for Governor.

At the district meetings this afternoon the McLean men carried all of the twenty-one Congressional districts by large majorities for members of the State Central Committee, and all the other committees, but many who co-operated with them at these meetings objected to the worst being given out for any one of the dozen candidates for Governor. The Committee on Resolutions is composed of radical silver men with the exception of ex-Gov. James E. Campbell and three others who are classed as conservative silver men.

The Democratic State Central Committee this afternoon gave a hearing to the representatives of the State League of Silver Republicans, and finally adopted a resolution recommending that the Committee on Rules designate one place on the State ticket to be filled by the Silver Republicans. This concession was accepted.

SOCIAL DEMOCRACY SCHEME.

Debs's Plan Not Abandoned—Victor L. Berger on the Subject.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 29.—The Debs colonization scheme has not been abandoned, as has been reported. Victor L. Berger, editor of the Vorwärts of this city, who attended the conference of the leaders of the Social Democracy at Chicago recently, says the whole matter has been misunderstood. He says it is the intention of the Social Democracy all over the country to go on organizing, in the hope that eventually it will get into power and revolutionize the social system of the United States.

Meanwhile, as fast as it gets means, it intends to send unemployed people from the cities to a point in the West still to be selected, where they may have a chance to make a livelihood. The colonization scheme is only a side issue with the Social Democracy, but Mr. Berger says the press of the country has made it the main plan.

Mr. Debs is in full accord with the plan outlined by Mr. Berger. The latter says there are 3,000,000 unemployed in the country, and he will consider his party lucky if it can raise money enough to transport only 10,000 to the West. There was never any intention of forming a vast army to invade the West in search of homes and a livelihood.

THE PUTNAM ATTORNEYSHIP.

Republican County Committee Finds the Place Filled.

CARMEL, N. Y., June 29.—Elisha N. Rush, District Attorney of Putnam County, died on June 16. There being several applicants for appointment to the vacant office, the Republican County Committee was called to meet here, the county seat, to-day, to determine whom they would recommend to the Governor for the place. Upon their arrival here they were astonished to learn that the Governor had already appointed J. Bennett Southard of Cold Spring. They refused to ratify the action of the Governor, and appointed a committee to ascertain by what influence the appointment had been brought about.

To California and return at lowest rates ever offered. Apply any ticket agent Pennsylvania Railroad, June 27th to July 1st inclusive.—Adv.

THE REPUBLICAN REVISION

Mr. Quigg's Promised Purging of the Rolls Was Attempted Last Night.

WITH RESULTS YET UNKNOWN

Meagre Returns Throw Some Doubts on the Success of the Plan—Charges of Fraud—Brookfield Men Take No Part.

The revision of the Republican rolls was attempted last night in all of the election districts of this city as they were constituted last year. There were 1,392 such election districts, and the returns received from them up to 1 o'clock this morning were necessarily meagre and formed but a slight basis upon which to reach any definite conclusion as to the result of President Quigg's efforts to harmonize the Republican factions in this city.

Mr. Quigg had declared that he wanted all names which should not be on the enrolled lists to be stricken off and the names of all Republicans who had a right to enroll placed upon the lists. His ruling that no Republican who had actually enrolled as a member of the Citizens' Union had a right to enroll on the Republican lists, kept many men away last night.

It was reported from some of the election districts that the result of the revision of the rolls added but few names to the lists and that on the whole the revision was not of an encouraging character.

It will take some time to ascertain how many members of the Citizen's Union were stricken from the rolls last night or how many Citizen's Union men were prevented from voting. It was stated at the Republican headquarters last night that very few if any members of the Union were stricken from the rolls.

It is certain that Mr. Quigg's plan of conciliation and pacification was not wholly successful. He sought to get all the Republicans into the regular organization.

Attitude of Brookfield Men.

The Brookfield Republicans, who have already allied themselves with the Citizens' Union, held off. They held a business meeting at Lyric Hall, Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street last night. Gen. Wager Swayne presided. Mr. Brookfield was at the meeting, and to the reporters who questioned him about the revision of the Republican rolls, he said that the members of his organization were ignoring the enrollment. Some members had received notices that their names were to be stricken from the Republican rolls, but the number so notified was very small. Speaking for himself, Mr. Brookfield said:

"I resigned from the organization, or what is known as the regular organization, because it was fraudulent. To be consistent, I am ignoring this revision. I must first be satisfied that the enrollment is to be upon an honest basis before I apply for admittance, and of that I have yet to be satisfied."

In the Twenty-eighth Assembly District it was reported at the Republican headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue, last night, that 575 names had been struck off, and 425 added in thirty-seven out of the thirty-eight election districts. It was also stated at the headquarters that thirty out of thirty-eight election districts in the Ninth Assembly District, of which F. S. Gibbs is the leader, had added 309 names to the list.

The revision was not conducted without acrimony.

Hot Fight in the Eighth District.

There was a hot fight in six election districts of the Eighth Assembly District. These districts were the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-sixth. The districts comprise what is known as the Roumanian Quarter. Some 350 Roumanians enrolled in the Citizens' Union and are already in the field with a candidate for Alderman.

The candidate is Dr. Seegelstein, who has offices on Rivington Street, and is said to be a member of the Tammany General Committee for that district. Leader Murray was apprised of the intentions of Dr. Seegelstein's friends and gave orders to have them kept out of the enrolling places. In the Twenty-fourth District of the same district there is still another fight. A young law student, Augustus Rogers, is seeking the Captaincy, and he is opposed because, so it is said, he is a non-resident.

In the Twentieth Assembly District, Superintendent Murphy of Bellevue Hospital made an effort to capture the organization. According to the statements made by President Quigg, the only questions to be asked of candidates for enrollment were: "Are you a Republican?" "Are you a voter?" "Do you live in the district," and these questions being answered satisfactorily and no one challenging the candidate, he was to be admitted.

Joseph Levinson, President of the James G. Blaine Club of the Fourth Assembly District, said last night: "We are willing to abide by the result of a fair enrollment, but the conduct of the Platt men in this district to-night is manifestly unfair. We will not put up with it, and will make protests. Quigg promised in his speech at Dunland's that the top floors of tenement houses would not be used as enrollment places, and only places suitable for a fair and honest enrollment would be used. Here's what they are doing here: The enrolling place of the Eighth Election District of the Fourth Assembly District is on the top floor of 96 Henry Street; in the Twelfth Election District, 135 East Broadway, the advertised enrollment place is a closed private residence; in the Seventeenth, including the district bounded by the East River, Jefferson, Rutger, and Monroe Streets, the enrollment place is six blocks away, on the corner of Gouverneur Street and East Broadway, in John Collins's clubhouse; in the Nineteenth, it is on the fourth floor of 217 Madison Street; in the Eighteenth, the place at 48 Jefferson Street was closed, and the woman sitting on the stoop said she didn't know anything about any 'politics.' In the Twenty-fourth, at 5 Canal Street, there were no officers in sight until 9 o'clock, and then a man came along and piloted the 'faithful' up to the top floor; in the Twenty-second, at 245 Madison Street, you will find the Madison Street Police Station, where no enrollment can take place; the Thirty-first, Thirty-sixth, and Thirty-seventh, combined in a saloon at 222 Monroe Street, owned by a Democrat. Now, is that right? At the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-third there were no officers in sight all night."

The complete returns from the Seventeenth Assembly District show a total of 1,630 Republicans, against 1,100 last time. The increase is about 530. Fourteen districts out of thirty-eight in the Twenty-second show 350 new names; the increase throughout the district will probably approximate 500.

The general impression last night was that the revision was not a success. President Quigg went to Washington yesterday afternoon with Senator Platt. They expect that the President is about ready to name his selections for the New York City Federal offices.

A Tacoma Bank Suspends.

TACOMA, Washington, June 29.—The Union Trust and Savings Bank suspended to-day, and the court appointed Charles Rinehards receiver. No statement has yet been filed.

It is stated that the cause of the trouble is a recent decision of the State Supreme Court invalidating $500,000 of city warrants, of which the bank holds $250,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SANDY HILL, N. Y., June 29.—The Griffin Lumber Company's planing mill was burned this morning. Loss, $20,000; insurance $9,950. Much valuable machinery and workmen's tools were destroyed.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—Fire early this morning gutted the upper floors of the buildings of Nos. 1,822 and 1,824 Manor Street, near Fourth Street and Montgomery Avenue, occupied by several manufacturing firms. The loss on buildings was $22,000. The principal losers are Reeder & Myers, manufacturers of upholstery goods; the Pennsylvania Gas Fixture Company, and John M. Schoehm, manufacturer of haircloth.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

DISCUSSED A DEEP SUBJECT

Social Reform Club Listened to Speakers Who Championed the Interests of Political Parties.

FOUR WERE REPRESENTED

Orators Set Forth Reasons Why Their Respective Factions Should Be Supported and Why the Best Were Inimical to Good City Government.

The Social Reform Club, at its headquarters, listened last evening to discussions on the subject "What Sort of a Municipal Government May a Citizen Reasonably Expect from the Success of One of the Various Parties That Are Going to Engage in the Struggle for Supremacy in Greater New York?" Franklin Pierce spoke for the Citizens' Union, John Sabine Smith for the Republicans, William Eastlake for the Progressive Democratic League, and Charles B. Stover for the People's League.

Every one of these gentlemen was sure that his party was the best, and would give the citizens the best Municipal Government that was ever known; and Mr. Smith especially assured the members that the Republicans, if victorious, would give to the people of this city all that the Citizens' Union asked for in its platform, including municipal ownership of franchises and of gas manufacture.

Mr. Pierce started out with condemning the leaders of the Republican Party who, he said, tell honest citizens that want to sever municipal from National politics to get out of the party. These honest, intelligent men were to-day in the Citizens' movement. They are not in any particular section of the city, but come from all parts.

John Sabine Smith, who championed the Republican Party, said that Mr. Pierce had made a lot of assertions, but had not presented any arguments. The Greater New York will be the second largest city in the world, and more populous than any one of forty States. Was such a city to be conducted simply like a business corporation and without any relation whatever to politics? It is to have 7,000 policemen, thousands of teachers, courts, and all the machinery of a government of a State.

"What is the Citizens' Union?" Mr. Smith asked. The illustrious 250 were human, and these Mr. Smith divided into three sections. One-third were men who were comparatively discontented, another third were cranks on all subjects, who thought themselves wiser than any one else, and the remaining third were self-seeking politicians, who, if Seth Low should be elected, would rush to him clamoring for offices because they had shouted for him. And the Citizens' Union would disappear, and an irresponsible body would be left with Commissioners, each of whom would be intriguing to be the next Mayor.

The Republican Party, on the other hand, had a history, and always redeemed its pledges, and held the men it elected to a strict accountability. It would give the people asphalt pavements and trolleys and everything else that the Citizens' Union demanded in its platform. Tammany Hall would undoubtedly make the same promises, but the Republican Party always redeemed its pledges. It controlled 200,000 voters to start with in the Greater New York, and could be justly called a people's party, not like the Jimobrienites or Citizens' 250, who perhaps could each get together 10,000 votes.

William Eastlake, for the Progressive Democratic League, spoke lightly of the Citizens' Union, and said "the Republican Party was a party that will grind every uplifting tendency of our humanity."

Charles B. Stover championed the People's League, which he said did not seek for spoils. Then he explained the planks in the platform.

TAMMANY'S FOURTH OF JULY.

The Men Chosen to Make the Talks—A Letter from Mr. Cleveland.

The speakers for the Fourth of July celebration of the Tammany Society, which will take place this year on July 5, were announced yesterday. The "long talks" will be delivered by Congressman James D. Richardson of Tennessee and Congressman Henry St. George Tucker of Virginia.

The scheduled speakers for the "short talks" are Congressmen Meyer of Louisiana, Stallings of Alabama, Lewis of Washington, De Vries of California, Hunter of Illinois, Taylor of Alabama, Mier of Indiana, McGraw of West Virginia, and Kelley of South Dakota.

The list of short talkers also includes ex-Senator Norton Chase of Albany, F. C. Schraub, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the last Democratic State ticket; ex-District Attorney Ridgway of Kings, ex-Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, Civil Justice O'Gorman, Supreme Court Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, Congressmen Cummings, McClellan, and Sulzer, Controller Fitch, Senator Cantor, E. Ellery Anderson, and ex-Senator T. C. O'Sullivan. It will be noticed that there are both gold and silver men upon the list. Representative Richardson was the man who presided almost all of the time at the Chicago Convention.

It is stated that letters have been received from ex-President Cleveland, William J. Bryan, and others. They will not be given out for publication until July 5. Mr. Bryan's letter is said to refer to the financial question and the present lack of prosperity. Ex-President Cleveland's letter is said to deal only with the old-fashioned principles of Democracy.

Grand Sachem Feitner will preside at next Monday's celebration, Civil Justice Lynn will read the Declaration of Independence, and John B. McGoldrick will read the letters of those who will not be present.

A Tammany Committee Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Seventh Assembly District, will be held to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock, at 232 West Fourteenth Street. Thomas F. Grady will deliver an address.

RESTIVE UNDER INACTION.

Speakers at a Good Government Club Dinner Want Low in the Field.

Good Government Club C gave its yearly dinner last night at Flouret's. The attendance was disappointing, as it had invited the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union, and only one of its members, George Tombleson, accepted. The dinner proved to be, however, one of the most interesting and important ever given by the organization. From pleasant raillery the customary after-dinner discussion turned into a fervid debate on Seth Low, and the purposes and prospects of the Citiens' Union.

John J. Chapman, President of the club, acted as toastmaster. He said that the members of the Citizens' Union Executive Committee could not come because they were busy looking for "unifying forces" and "popular desires."

Senator Guy said that if Mr. Low were elected, no matter by what party, he would not be dominated by a machine. The only way to defeat Tammany, he said, was to unite all anti-Tammany forces. "What I dread more than Republican or Tammany triumph is to have this city fall into the power of the street railroad syndicate that now controls the Democratic organization in this city."

Vice President Isaac H. Klein declared that the people are waiting for the Citizens' Union to take definite action. "Every day's delay makes victory more uncertain."

Dr. E. R. L. Gould said: "I believe that Mr. Low intends, at the right time, to act with us." [Cheers.]

Joseph Steinhardt told how the Republicans had forced him to take down the great Citizens' Union banner that he has had in front of the headquarters in the First Assembly District.

Other speakers were John Brooks Leavitt, George Tombleson, George Cassatt, Dr. H. L. Taylor, and Preble Tucker.

Brooklyn Has a Seth Low League.

The Brooklyn Seth Low League is the latest organization across the river. It was organized by George Hardy and a few other young men of the Sixth Ward. Mr. Hardy announced yesterday that the organization has 14,300 voters already enrolled, who are for Mr. Low for Mayor. Mr. Hardy states that most of the league members are Republicans and the object of its organization is to show the leaders of the party that there exists a dominating public sentiment for Mr. Low's nomination which the party cannot afford to ignore. If the Republican Party nominates Mr. Low, Mr. Hardy says, the league will indorse his nomination as a non-partisan organization.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:32	Sun sets...7:35	Moon sets....

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...7:44	Gov. Isl'd...8:06	H. Gate....9:54
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...7:46	Gov. Isl'd...8:07	H. Gate....9:56

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JUNE 30.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Mar, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	10:00 A. M. / *11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kaffir Prince, Pernambuco and Santos	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Galileo, London	.....	.....
Grenada, Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	2:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Panama, Havana	11:00 A. M. / 1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Paris, Southampton	7:00 A. M. / †8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, JULY 1.

Ardandhu, Jamaica	8:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Normannia, Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamb'g.	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Prinz Regent Luitpold	.....	12:00 M.
Niagara, Nassau	1:00 P. M. / †1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	†1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Schiedam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saginaw, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JULY 2.

Amalfi, Santos	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

SATURDAY, JULY 3.

Adirondack, Fort'ne I., Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena	10:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, Venezuela and Curacao	10:00 A. M. / *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
City of Rome, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Francisco, Hull	.....	.....
Hevelius, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro	8:30 A. M.	.....
Island, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Manitoba, London	.....	.....
Mandan, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Megantic, London	.....	.....
Palatia, Hamburg	.....	8:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Havana, Campeche, Tobasco, and Yucatan	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Scindia, Marseilles, Genoa, and Naples		10:00 A. M.
Werra, Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*Time supplementary mails close at General Post Office. Additional supplementary mails are opened on the pier of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to July 18 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 1st at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after June 19 and up to July 1 at 6:30 P. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JUNE 30.

Alabama, Hamburg, June 18.
Algonquin, Jacksonville, June 27.
Andes, Santa Martha, June 22.
Cearense, Para, June 18.
City of Washington, Havana, June 16.
Cufic, Liverpool, June 19.
Delphic, Liverpool, June 17.
Havel, Bremen, June 21.
Lacroma, Gibraltar, June 16.
Nottingham, Hamburg, June 9.
Servia, Liverpool, June 21.
Ulriken, Hamburg, June 12.
Werkendam, Rotterdam, June 16.
Werra, Gibraltar, June 21

HE IS MONSIGNOR CONATY

The Rector of the Catholic University at Washington Elevated by the Pope.

THE HONOR A GREAT SURPRISE

The Papal Delegate Announced the News to Dr. Conaty and Others. at a Dinner Party Last Night.

Dr. Thomas A. Conaty, rector of the Catholic University at Washington, has been elevated by the Pope. He is now Mgr. Conaty, Domestic Prelate to the Holy See, with the title of Right Reverend. The announcement was made last night for the first time by Archbishop Martinelli, the Papal Delegate, at a dinner given in his honor by Brother Justin, President of the Manhattan College, in the De La Salle Institute, 108 West Fifty-ninth Street. The guests at the dinner included Archbishop Corrigan, Brother Justin, Gen. O'Beirne, Dr. Morrisey of Hartford, Dr. Bonnet, Father Charles, Prior of the Dominicans in Florida; Brother Eulogius, director of the De La Salle Institute; Brother Quintinian, Assistant Visitor General. The guests were at the dessert when Dr. Conaty entered, accompanied by Brother Bernard. He was cordially welcomed, and Brother Bernard introduced him to the assembled guests, using the words, "Permit me to introduce Dr. Conaty."

Then it was that Archbishop Martinelli rose, raised his hand for silence, and said with a smile, "Pardon me; but it is no longer Dr. Conaty. It is now Mgr. Conaty." The announcement by his Grace the Archbishop was a complete surprise. Dr. Conaty could hardly believe what he heard, as it was the first intimation he had that the distinguished honor was even contemplated. The Archbishop then explained that he had the day before received word from Rome of the elevation of Dr. Conaty, and he told at considerable length just how it came about, and what the new title is to be.

The dinner was interrupted for several minutes, and all the guests, including Archbishop Corrigan, crowded about the newly made Monsignor to tender their congratulations.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE EXERCISES.

Many Church Dignitaries Present—Degrees for Forty Graduates.

The forty-fourth annual commencement of the Manhattan College was held last night at Carnegie Music Hall, in the presence of a large audience. Monsignor Martinelli, the Papal Delegate, presided, and among the occupants of the platform were Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop Farley, Mgr. Mooney, the Rev. Michael C. O'Farrell, the Rev. Dr. John F. Woods, the Rev. Dr. John J. Kean, ex-Mayor William R. Grace, Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, Justice Joseph H. Daly, John C. Crimmins, Gen. O. H. La Grange, Edward Lauterbach, Congressman Quigg, and Postmaster Van Cott.

The Rev. Joseph H. Mitchell, Chancellor of the Brooklyn Diocese, and Daniel Colohan, President of the alumni, made addresses of greeting to Mgr. Martinelli in English, and Brother Chrysostom made an address in Latin. Archbishop Corrigan and the Very Rev. Dr. Thomas A. Conaty of the Catholic University at Washington addressed the graduates.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the Rev. James H. Mitchell and the Rev. Michael J. Lavelle; the degree of Master of Science on Joseph P. F. Burke, and the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science on twenty-eight and five graduates, respectively. Commercial diplomas were awarded to seven graduates.

The alumni purse of $50 for the best English essay went to Joseph I. Norris.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL GRADUATES.

Commencement Exercises Yesterday—Prize Winners and College Classes.

The commencement exercises of Grammar School No. 34, 108 Broome Street, were held yesterday afternoon, the first under the present Principal, Cecil A. Kidd. The features of school work that have been especially impressed by Mr. Kidd—almost military regularity of attendance and precision of attitude and deportment while in the school room—were brought in evidence by the regularity that pervaded every detail connected with the exercises and evolutions of so large a body of scholars.

Diplomas were awarded by Civil Justice Goldfogle to the following graduates, who passed successfully the examination for entrance to the City College: William Branower, Solomon Branower, Samuel Cohen, Abraham Henig, David Krashes, Louis Kadushin, William Leisersohn, Jacob Prager, Benjamin Stern, Samuel H. J. Sonderling, Bernard Straus, and Victor Weintraub. A novel feature was a boy orchestra of eight pieces, composed of members of the school, under the leadership of Charles Mogno, one of the advanced scholars.

Grammar School No. 90, at One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Eagle Avenue, which held its commencement exercises yesterday morning, has the honor of entering more graduates in college than any other school in the Borough of the Bronx. The graduates numbered 129, and out of this number thirteen boys and foruteen girls passed the examination for college. The exercises opened with an address of welcome by Ambrose E. Ring. Lucilla T. Campbell, was valedictorian. One of the features of the programme was an Indian club drill by the boys and a bell-bar drill by the girls. Ex-School Trustee W. R. Beal presided and addressed the graduates. After the presentation of diplomas the W. R. Beal medal for general excellence was awarded to Lucilla T. Campbell, and class rings, given by the Principal of the school, Evander Childs, for the highest marks attained in the college examination, were awarded to Ambrose E. Ring and Augusta Feltner.

The graduation exercises of Grammar School No. 79 were held yesterday in the large hall of the school, 42 First Street. Vocal and instrumental music and recitations made up the programme. These are the graduates: P. H. Beemer, C. B. F. Barra, S. A. Bernabo, Simon H. Edinburg, Julius Fischer, Charles M. Graetz, Michael Levy, Isidor E. Rubin, Oscar E. Schminke, Charles Stiller, and Moses Weiss. The prize winners of the commercial class were Anton J. Burgen, Moses Cantor, Daniel F. Donohue, August J. Dipple, Christian F. Eck, Samuel Fingerhut, Zoltan Freedmann, Nathan Gillman, Edward Goodfriend, Abraham Gibbs, Samuel Goldfinger, Gustave Gross, Harry Hummel, Morris Levy, Henry W. Mayer, Henry Prigge, William Ravner, Thomas Rothman, Herman Rosenblatt, Otto J. Scohn, Jacob Warscowsky, and Joseph T. Wollner.

This is the college class: Frank Bankauf, Salvatore A. Bernabo, Charles Visberg, Rocco A. Brunetti, Joseph F. Di Rocco, William C. Ehrlich, Simon H. Edinburg, Isidor Finkel, Julius Fischer, Louis Friedman, Abraham S. Gelberg, Isidore Gluck, George H. Gruber, Charles M. Graetz, Henry Hirsch, Grover C. Hughes, Henry Jacobs, Aaron Klein, Morris Koenig, Louis A. Kurzman, Michael Levy, Simon Mayers, Henry Morris, Alfred Rado, William Reiss, Isidore Rubin, Oscar E. Schminke, Isadore Silver, Charles Spatz, Charles Stiller, Alexander Stone, Joseph Standt, Louis Sussman, Walter F. D. Vulz, and Moses Weiss.

Harvard Entrance Examinations.

Examination for admission to Harvard began yesterday, at the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. Benjamin Rand of the philosophical department was in charge, and twenty young men were present.

An examination for admission to Radcliffe College, the Harvard college for women, was in progress in an adjoining room. Mrs. Horace A. Davis was in charge. Eight candidates are to be examined during the week. The examinations for the women are the same as for the men. The examination will be continued on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Girls' Hebrew Technical School.

The Hebrew Technical School for Girls held its commencement exercises yesterday at the school building, 267 Henry Street. Mrs. Wilde of the Madame Wilde school made an address and presented the diplomas. The graduates were Mary Wiener, Ida Magoles, Esther Freed, Rose Freed, Nellie Davis, Dora Mittenthal, Sophie Kourcik, Anna Anger, Leat Price, Bettie Silverman, Mary Oppenheim, Fannie Gordon, Rachel April, Myra Dreyfus, Eva Katzkelovitz, Sadie Pearlman, Fannie Haber, Esther Rosenbaum, Millie Newman, Ray Raphaelson, Celia Levin, Gussie Cohen, Gertrude Franks, Jennie Hyman, Frances Rosenberg, Ida Kastell, Bessie Berlawitz, Frances Cohen, and Dora Ellinsky.

Public School No. 17, Brooklyn.

The closing exercises of Public School No. 17, in Driggs Avenue, near North Fifth Street, Brooklyn, were held yesterday in the school building. An interesting programme was rendered by the scholars, and a short address was made by Principal James Cusick, and also by Elwin S. Piper, Chairman of the local committee of the Board of Education, while Arthur S. Somers, a member of the committee, presented the diplomas. There were forty-two graduates.

Brooklyn Public School No. 37.

Graduating exercises of Public School No. 37 were held yesterday in the school building, in South Fourth, near Berry, Street, Brooklyn. The schoolrooms were tastefully decorated with flags and potted plants. The exercises were opened with a short address by Principal George L. A. Martin. The diplomas were presented by Chairman Bamberger of the local committee of the Board of Education.

Mission of the Immaculate Virgin.

The commencement exercises of the school of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin were held yesterday in the gymnasium, Lafayette Place and Great Jones Street. There were eight graduates. The gold medal awarded by L. J. Callanan was awarded to the valedictorian, Charles Reed.

ALUMNI DAY AT YALE.

H. B. Chapin and E. M. Day Make Addresses—E. G. Mason Re-elected Member of the Corporation.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 29.—Yale's Commencement is nearing its close. The alumni had their celebration to-day. In the morning the first exercise was the annual alumni reunion in Alumni Hall. Thomas Hooker of this city called the meeting to order and said that the Executive Committee had selected A. F. Judd, Chief Justice of the Hawaiian Republic, '62, to preside. Justice Judd took the chair and made a brief speech, saying that Hawaii looks to Yale for her university education, and that nearly all the youth of Hawaii who come to America come to Yale. He said that ere long, he hoped, Hawaii would fly the Stars and Stripes. He has two sons in the graduating class of Yale.

H. B. Chapin, '47, gave an interesting account of the Yale College customs of fifty years ago. Eleven of the members of his class have returned to celebrate their semi-centennial, an unusually large number.

E. M. Day of Hartford spoke for '94, and the Rev. David J. Burrell of New York City for '67. He was very witty and said that if Harvard conferred a degree on Lehmann he should insist that Yale confer one on that modest boating athletic advisor, George Adee of his class. Homer B. Sprague, '52, pleaded for closer relations between Yale and the common people, and the Rev. H. O. Curtis of New York spoke in a reminiscent vein for '77. Editor Charles F. Chapin of The Waterbury American said that his class had brought back "Gene" Baker, the man who organized football at Yale and first defeated a Harvard eleven.

James R. Sheffield spoke for '77, Dr. H. H. Stebbins of Rochester for '62, and J. H. Trowbridge for '57.

At the election of a member of the corporation, only one man was voted on, and that was Edward G. Mason, '60, of Chicago, who was re-elected.

This noon the reunions of all the classes from '47 to '97 were held in various recitation rooms and halls. Class banquets were held this evening.

SECOND DAY AT AMHERST.

Prof. Clark of Columbia Makes the D. K. E. Centennial Address.

AMHERST, Mass., June 29.—The second day of Amherst College Commencement opened with a leaden sky, but the sun burst through the clouds later, and smiled upon the seniors, who, at 9 o'clock, assembled at the chapel to plant the ivy vine. Mr. McEwer was the orator and Mr. Boynton the ivy poet. Class cheers and songs were given while the ivy was being placed in the rich soil. Then came the march around the college grounds and a war dance on the common.

The morning exercises closed with an eloquent address by Prof. John B. Clark, LL. D., of Columbia University, New York, the occasion being the senior centennial celebration of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity at College Hall, which was filled with undergraduates and their friends.

"The uprising of the plain people is the opportunity of the scholar," said the speaker in opening his subject, "the scholar in politics." Continuing, Prof. Clark spoke strong words in support of a competitive tariff system, as opposed to Government ownership. He discussed our social system and socialistic principles, and dwelt upon the opportunity of the active and energetic scholar in all problems of life.

Class Day at Dartmouth.

HANOVER, N. H., June 29.—Class day exercises were held at Dartmouth to-day. The class marched to Old Chapel, the athletic field, and through the buildings, headed by the Germania Band of Boston.

Returning to Bissell Hall, the introductory address was delivered by Frank Edward Drew, Canterbury, N. H., and the oration on "The Public Duty of Educated Men" by Frederick Everett Shaw of Lynn, Mass.

The Hon. Carroll D. Wright of Washington gave an address to the Dartmouth Literary Societies, including the former Fraternity of Social Friends and the United Fraternity, this morning. His subject was, "Is There any Solution of the Labor Question?"

At St. Lawrence University.

CANTON, N. Y., June 29.—St. Lawrence University is in the midst of its thirty-seventh annual commencement. The town is filled with old students, including Foster L. Backus, H. H. Gunnison, and W. B. Gunnison of Brooklyn; C. S. Russell of New York, and many others. Last night the Latin students presented the "Mostellaria" of Plautus in the Latin. This morning the Beta Theta Pi Chapter broke ground for a clubhouse on the campus, with suitable ceremonies. This evening St. Clair McKelway, Regent of the university, delivered an annual address. He spoke on the subject, "The Makers of Modern America."

Teachers' Training School.

One hundred and nine young women of the class of '97 of the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers graduated last evening. The exercises took place at the Girls' High School, under direction of the Principal, John Gallagher. The programme included addresses, the presentation of diplomas, and musical selections.

MAYOR GLEASON'S TRIAL.

Eleven Jurors Secured—Case Put Over for the Term.

A start was made yesterday morning in the Queens County Court in Long Island City to try Mayor Patrick Jerome Gleason of Long Island City on the indictment charging him with assault in the third degree on John P. Madden.

A special panel of seventy jurors had been called for the trial yesterday. A jury was not obtained out of that number, and the trial had to be put over for the term, and will not be reached before September. When the name of the last talesman was called, there were eleven jurors in the box, and the District Attorney accepted the last juror to fill the box, but the defense challenged him.

Of the eleven jurors obtained, not one lived in Long Island City, because it was feared that residents of that place would be prejudiced one way or the other.

The Rev. F. M. Ellis's Funeral.

The funeral of the Rev. Frank M. Ellis, who died suddenly during ordination services at the Baptist Tabernacle, in Brooklyn, on Monday evening, will take place at the church to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. The Baptist ministers of the city will meet at the house on that evening and accompany the remains to the church. The details of the funeral are in the hands of the Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, Pastor of the Greene Avenue Baptist Church, and the Rev. Dr. John Humpstone, Pastor of the Emmanuel Baptist Church. The body will be taken to Greenwood Friday morning and placed in a receiving vault.

INDIAN HARBOR REGATTA

A Special Race, and the First Sailed Off the New Clubhouse at Greenwich.

FINE START AND GOOD RACING

Vaquero III., Volsung, Vaquero I. and Ethel the Winners in Their Respective Classes—Fidelio Had a Walk-Over.

The Indian Harbor Yacht Club had a successful regatta yesterday. It was a special race, and the first sailed off the new clubhouse at Greenwich, Conn. This clubhouse is a very pretty one, and has plenty of accommodations for yachtsmen. It was formally opened last Saturday, and to-night there will be a reception to ladies and a dance. It stands on Rocky Point, and from its piazzas a good view of the Sound and of all the club races can be had.

There was little promise of a good race in the morning. The wind was up and down the mast and the start had to be postponed. Shortly after noon a breeze came from the east-southeast and preparations were made for the races.

Start of the Race.

The preparatory signal was given at 1 o'clock, and five minutes later the thirty-footers and the yawls were started. They came up to the line well bunched, and Wawa went over at the windward end of the line, with Hera next, considerably to leeward. Then came Vaquero III. to windward and Veda. Fidelio was next. As they crossed they broke out balloon jibs. In the next division Volsung got a favorable puff and crossed well ahead of the others. Then came Ethel, Vaquero I., and Dosoris, well bunched, and Quantuck considerably behind. The next signal was given at 1:20. Asthore got over first, with Shark, Ethel, Drift, Presto, and Mary S. in the order named. All were on the port tack. The Montauk was at the line, but did not start, much to the disgust of the yachtsmen. The thirties made a very close race, and the big catboats kept well together. It was a beat on the second leg, and then a run home. All jibed around the home stakeboat, when the following times were taken: Volsung, 2:05:15; Kit, 2:07:50; Dosoris II., 2:09:50; Shark, 2:11:50; Vaquero I., 2:11:50; Asthore, 2:13:10; Quantuck, 2:13:30; Ethel, 2:18:00; Presto, 2:19:00; Wawa, 2:20:30; Vaquero III., 2:20:51; Hera, 2:21:40; Veda, 2:22:04; Mary S., 2:23:17; Drift, 2:24:30; Fidelio, 2:25:28.

On the second round the Volsung improved her lead on the Kit, and the Shark drew away from the Asthore. The thirties all kept in a bunch, and it was any one's race to the end. The wind hauled to the east, and they jibed around the home mark as follows: Volsung, 2:55:45; Kit, 2:59:30; Dosoris II., 2:03:40; Vaquero, 3:07:34; Quantuck, 3:10:05. These were the only ones to sail around three times.

The Finish Times.

The finish times were as follows: Shark, 3:05:17; Asthore, 3:09:55; Ethel, 3:23:29; Presto, 3:23:31; Vaquero III., 3:32:12; Wawa, 3:32:30; Hera, 3:32:58; Veda, 3:33:48; Mary S., 3:35:58; Drift, 3:37:30; Fidello, 3:41:50; Volsung, 3:56:52; Kit, 3:59:58; Dosoris II., 4:06:40; Vaquero I., 4:11:02; Quantuck, 4:30:36.

The Kit is a new boat built by Hanley. She is in poor shape yet, and lost her bobstay on Monday. When fit she will probably beat the Volsung. The Lizzie V. parted her throat halyards on the first round and retired.

Following is the table:

SLOOPS—30-FOOTERS—SPECIAL.

Yacht and Owner.	Length.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Cor'ct'd Time. H.M.S.
Hera, R. N. Ellis	30.00	2 27 58	2 27 56
Vaquero III., H. O. Duryea	30.00	2 27 32	2 27 12
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	30.00	2 28 48	2 28 48
Wawa, J. Stillman	30.00	2 27 30	2 27 30

YAWLS.

Fidelio, J. Kennedy Tod	33.46	2 26 50	2 26 50

CABIN CATS—30-FOOT CLASS.

Volsung, De Forest Bros.	28.70	2 46 32	2 44 53
Lizzie V., W. P. Vreeland	29.96	Disabled.	
Dosoris II., G. P. Vail	29.55	2 56 40	2 56 00
Kit, T. J. Dunne	30.00	2 49 59	2 49 59

SLOOPS—25-FOOT CLASS.

Vaquero I., W. G. Brokaw	21.48	3 01 02	3 01 02
Quantuck, J. F. Delafield		3 20 36	....

CATBOATS—25-FOOT CLASS.

Presto, H. R. Hatfield	23.30	2 08 31	2 06 12
Ethel, F. J. Bergen	21.68	2 08 29	2 03 44
Drift, J. Bernard	23.50	2 22 30	2 20 28
Mary S., E. B. Hall	24.75	2 20 58	2 20 38

SLOOPS—20-FOOT CLASS.

Asthore, P. T. Dodge	20.00	1 54 55	1 54 55
Shark, Hoyt and Rouse	20.00	1 50 17	1 50 17

The winners are:

Thirty-foot Special.—Vaquero III. beat Wawa 0:18, Hera 0:46, and Veda 1:36. Yawls—Fidelio had a walkover. Cabin Cats, 30-Foot Class—Volsung beat Kit 5:06, Dosoris 11:07. Sloops, 25-Foot Class—Vaquero I. beat Quantuck 19:34, elapsed time. Catboats, 25-Foot Class—Ethel beat Presto 2:28, Drift, 14:16, and Mary 14:26.

HARVARD DEFEATS YALE.

Fincke's Poor Pitching Loses Yale Her Commencement Day Ball Game.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 29.—When Yale lost her commencement day ball game to Princeton here a year ago, the alumni held up their hands aghast. Such a thing had never happened in the memory of the oldest Yale enthusiast. But this afternoon Harvard did just what Princeton did a year ago—defeated the blue on the grounds of the latter university, the final score standing 10 to 8.

Harvard was outbatted, Yale getting twice as many hits, but Fincke's unsteadiness in the box gave the Crimson many runs, and lost the game.

Fincke gave seven bases on balls, and made two wild pitches at critical moments. With the score 8 to 3 against her in the fourth inning, the chances for Yale being in the game longer seemed doubtful, but she rallied, and hard and opportune hitting by Capt. Keator, Greenway, Letton, and Camp brought the score up to a tie at the end of the seventh inning. Here it was expected that Yale would rally under the inspiration of the Yale audience and win, but in the eighth Fincke allowed Burgess to take a base on balls and hit Capt. Dean with a wild pitch. Fincke then threw to Reed to catch Burgess napping, and the guardian of the third bag was asleep. The ball rolled away toward left field and both men scored. This gave Harvard a lead of two runs, which Yale was unable to overcome in the eighth and ninth. In the last inning Charley Paine showed good sense in allowing Letton, who had hit him hard before, to walk, but the next three men went out in order, and the game was over.

Scannell and Paine were Harvard's strength, although Capt. Dean and Rand fought hard. Goodwin's muff at the plate in the fourth inning allowed a Harvard man to slide under in safety.

Commencement week at Yale received a serious damper because of Harvard's victory. All of Yale's graduates who were here roundly cheered the victorious nine as they rode off the field on the top of a tally-ho.

The score:

YALE.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Keator, cf.	2	3	3	0	1		
Hazen, 2b.	0	0	3	1	0		
Letton, 1b.	3	2	9	1	0		
Gre'n'w'y, lf.	3	3	4	1	0		
Reed, 3b.	0	0	1	1	1		
Camp, ss.	0	2	3	3	0		
Wallace, rf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Sullivan, rf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Fincke, p.	0	0	2	2	1		
Goodwin, c.	0	0	2	1	1		
Total	8	10	27	10	4		

HARVARD.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Rand, lf.	2	1	3	0	0		
H'gh't'n, 1b.	0	1	9	0	1		
Beale, cf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Scannell, c.	0	0	13	1	1		
St'b'ns'n, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0		
Burgess, rf.	2	1	0	0	0		
Dean, 2b.	2	0	1	3	0		
Chandler, ss.	2	1	0	3	1		
Paine, p.	2	1	0	0	0		
Total	10	5	27	9	3		

Harvard	1	3	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	—10
Yale	0	1	0	2	2	0	3	0	0	—8

Earned runs—Yale, 2. Two-base hits—Greenway, Camp, Rand. Home run—Greenway. Stolen bases—Rand, 4; Keator, 2. Double play—Greenway to Hazen. First base on balls—By Paine, 3; by Fincke, 7. Hit by pitched ball—By Fincke, 2. Struck out—By Paine, 11; by Fincke, 2. Passed balls—Goodwin, 1; Scannell, 1. Wild pitches—Fincke, 2. Umpire—Mr. Campbell.

Greenwood A. C. Boxing.

Some good boxing is promised at the weekly entertainment of the Greenwood Athletic Club in its clubhouse, Twenty-fifth Street, near Third Avenue, Brooklyn, Saturday night. In ten-round bouts, at 150 pounds, Max Kane of this city is to meet George Ryan of Boston; Willie Clark of South Brooklyn and Louis De Mange ow Long Island City will box at 133 pounds, and Jimmy Baker of Providence and Jimmy McKeever of Philadelphia at 130 pounds.

FRESHMEN AWAIT THE WORD

Second Week of College Rowing Opens on the Poughkeepsie Course This Afternoon.

COLUMBIA'S CREW FAVORITE

Cornell Lucky in Drawing for Position—Prospects of Disagreeable Weather and Rough Water—Officials of the Race and Make Up of the Crews.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 29.—A south wind and a disagreeable spattering rain that bites when it hits mark this evening, preceding the race of the freshmen of Columbia, Cornell, and Pennsylvania, and, it is believed, presage a disagreeable day to-morrow, for the wind is practically stationary, and the leaden skies seem to indicate a day or two of disagreeable weather. The water was bad this afternoon for the final day's practice, but all of the crews went out.

The race to-morrow takes place over the two-mile course, starting at the two-mile mark on the four-mile course and finishing at the regular finish line, as the race is down stream. The hour set for the race is not earlier than 5:30 in the afternoon, and according to the tidal conditions to-day there will be a very fair current to help along the outside crew.

In the drawing of positions this afternoon Cornell gained the advantage by drawing the outside course nearest the channel, while Pennsylvania got the worst position by drawing the shore course. Columbia is in the middle. Such favor as Cornell is supposed to gain by her successful draw is, however, subject to the hour of starting. Old river men say that if the race should be delayed an hour the advantage that Cornell seemingly has will go to Pennsylvania, as the tide in the centre, where Cornell rows, will begin to turn or to be slack, while where Pennsylvana rows it will be running out extra fast just before the full ebb.

Columbia seems to be the favorite for the Freshmen race to-morrow, but in view of the disastrous occurrences to the selections of the experts last week it is hardly safe to pick a winner. It can be said, however, that Columbia's freshmen crew is a very lively one, and sits in the boat in better shape and rows in better form than any of the others.

The Cornell freshmen are lopsided in the boat, and the rudder continually impedes the boat's progress, because it must be kept at an angle to keep the boat straight. Mr. Courtney tried to remedy the matter this morning by various work, but while there was some improvement there was not as much as is necessary to make the boat go smootnly.

The Pennsylvania crew is rowing well and fast, and while its form is not so good as that of Columbia, its endurance at a high rate of stroking is wonderful. It is handicapped by having only one substitute.

In the Columbia crew Mr. Cowles has made some changes recently and has continually improved the boat. The crew was only finally determined upon yesterday, and even then the order of rowing was changed so as to balance the boat and make her run upon an even keel. In doing this Mr. Cowles has made a great improvement over the Cornell boat, and the difference is apt to amount to a couple of lengths in the two miles unless the Cornell boat improves to-morrow.

The coaches all believe that the crews will fight it out at a high stroke, and that the crew that can keep up the stroke with force the longest will win. They further agree that the youngsters are very unreliable, and that no dependence can be placed upon what they will do when they get rowing. The Cornell crew has the advantage over the others in having rowed a race already, and this should count for something. There is little or no betting upon the result. It is not believed that the time record of the Freshmen of last Wednesday can be beaten because it was a very fast one, every crew in the race breaking all previous records for two miles.

The Pennsylvania 'Varsity crew this evening rowed three miles in 14 minutes 10 seconds, faster time by a good deal than was made last Friday under more favorable conditions.

There was a curious mix-up to-night over the selection of a referee for to-morrow's race. When Managers Sinkler of Pennsylvania, Fearing of Columbia, and Murdock of Cornell met this afternoon to draw for positions, they understood that they would meet Referee Mumford of Harvard, who, it was practically agreed, should be referee. Mr. Mumford was not there, and there was no word from him.

Then it transpired that about ten different people had been asked to referee the race, and that the answer of acceptance, if there was any, was in the hands of the college representatives, Mr. Wheeler of Cornell, Mr. Bangs of Columbia, and Mr. Reath of Pennsylvania. There is no doubt that the person selected is Mr. Mumford, but official notice of it will not be forthcoming until these gentlemen arrive here to-morrow.

Following are the other officials for the race to-morrow:

Judges—James Bond, Pennsylvania; Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Cornell, and Justus A. B. Cowles, Columbia.

Timekeepers—Joseph M. Mitcheson, Pennsylvania; Charles S. Francis, Cornell, and Joseph Lea Fearing, Columbia.

Judges at Finish—Charles S. Potts, Pennsylvania; F. G. Schofield, Cornell, and Harold H. Oddie, Columbia.

The make-up of the freshman crews is as follows:

Columbia—Bow, L. Mortimer, New York; 2, H. H. Boyesen, New York; 3, P. P. Gardner, Garden City, L. I.; 4, F. V. Jones, New York; 5, A. McLintock, New York; 6, H. A. Elson, New York, (Captain); 7, O. W. Erdal, Johannesburg; stroke, F. F. Kellogg, New York; coxswain, M. G. Bogue, Brooklyn; substitutes, M. Rionda, J. W. Southack, and J. J. Finnegan, all of New York.

Cornell—Bow, P. Will, Rochester, N. Y.; No. 2, C. B. Smallwood, Warsaw, N. Y.; 3, P. B. Windsor, Homellsville, N. Y.; 4, R. H. Gammell, Pittsfield, Mass.; 5, L. F. Hanmer, Bradford, N. Y.; 6, C. W. Colt, Holyoke, Mass.; 7, A. R. Ayers, Toledo, Ohio; stroke, J. W. Ihlder, Yonkers; Coxswain, E. T. Magoffin, North Tonawanda, N. Y.; substitutes—R. A. Dorn, Jamestown, N. Y.; W. E. Shire, Chicago; R. W. Beardsley, Gouverneur, N. Y.; H. E. Halloway, New York.

Pennsylvania—Bow, C. H. Henry, Philadelphia; No. 2, P. H. McCook, Philadelphia; 3, C. T. Hutchins, Washington; 4, L. Kintzig, Lock Haven, Penn.; 5, H. R. Kervey, Westchester, Penn.; 6, L. G. Buckwalter, Camden, N. J.; 7, C. A. Patterson, Mountain View, N. J.; stroke, N. A. Folwell, Philadelphia, (Captain;) coxswain, A. B. Hager, Philadelphia; substitute, V. L. Johnson, Buffalo.

Reception to Cornell Crews.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 29.—The business men and citizens of Ithaca held a mass meeting in Music Hall this evening to make arrangements for a reception to the Cornell crews on their return to this city. The navy management has sent word that the crews will probably arrive in Ithaca at 8 o'clock on Saturday evening. It was decided to-night to have a display of fireworks, general illumination of the city, a parade, and a banquet in honor of the occasion. A movement was also inaugurated to raise a testimonial fund for Charles E. Courtney, in recognition of his years of efficient services as coach of the Cornell crews.

Boxing at Nilsson Hall To-night.

The arena of the Nilsson Hall Athletic Club, in Fifteenth Street, near Irving Place, will be thrown open to the public for the first time this evening. There will be four bouts, the main one between Tom Carey of this city and Nick Burlev of California at catch weights.

Seven Steamships Due Here To-day.

Seven steamships are due here to-day, with immigrants, and Immigration Commissioner Senner expects that his improvised headquarters in the Barge Office will be taxed to its utmost. Two of the vessels due are the North German Lloyd steamships Havel, from Bremen, and Werra, from Genoa. The Werra sailed two days in advance of schedule time, and the Havel one day early, in order that both might arrive by June 30. This was as an extra safeguard in case the Tariff bill should be made retroactive, to go into operation July 1.

"A Bundle of Nerves."

This term is often applied to people whose nerves are abnormally sensitive. They should strengthen them with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. After a course of that benign tonic, they will cease to be conscious that they have nervous systems, except through agreeable sensations. It will enable them to eat, sleep, and digest well, the three media for increasing tone and vigor in the nerves, in common with the rest of the system. The mental worry begotten by nervous dyspepsia will also disappear.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Suit Brought by the New York Central Against the New York and Harlem.

RELATIVE TO ISSUE OF BONDS

The Central Seeks to Compel the Leased Road to Issue Three and a Half Per Cent. Bonds Instead of Those at Four Per Cent.

In the adjustment of the business relations between the New York Central and Harlem railroad companies, incident to the general refunding scheme now under way, a formal suit has been brought by the first-named corporation to compel the Harlem to execute a mortgage on its property and franchises to the Central and to issue bonds under the mortgage for $12,000,000 payable in gold on May 1, 2000. The New York Central corporation sues for the right to pay and discharge the $12,000,000 now outstanding in Harlem consolidated mortgage bonds, by the use of a like amount of new bonds to be issued by the Harlem Road. The Central also asks for an injunction restraining the Harlem Road from making and issuing the said mortgage for $12,000,000 to the Guaranty Trust Company or any other person or persons without the consent of the plaintiff company.

The New York and Harlem Road gave a mortgage to the Union Trust Company on May 1, 1872, for $12,000,000, payable in 1900, and the contract for the lease of the Harlem to the New York Central was executed in 1873. It is for the purpose of taking up the mortgage made in 1872 that the Central people now desire the reissue of bonds under a new mortgage. It is alleged that on April 14 last the Directors of the Harlem Road voted to issue a mortgage of $12,000,000 to the Guaranty Trust Company at 4 per cent. per annum. In its present suit the New York Central corporation insists that it has the right to require the Harlem Company to issue in lieu of its present $12,000,000 of bonds an equal amount of new bonds bearing 3½ per cent. interest.

The New York Central people also insist that the Harlem corporation has not the right to issue the 4 per cent. bonds provided for by its action of April 14 last, and, furthermore, that the Harlem Company has not the right to make the proposed mortgage to the Guaranty Trust Company. It is alleged that the sole purpose of the Harlem Road in making the proposed mortgage is to enable it to obtain an unconscionable advantage and gain and to make claim against the Central for a payment by the latter to the Harlem, or its stockholders, of the sum of $420,000 annually.

It is finally set forth that, "having disposed of its railroads and property to other corporations, the Harlem has no corporate purpose for which to receive the sum of $420,000 annually, and that its purpose is to increase the dividends of its stockholders and is contrary to the construction of the agreement made between both roads in 1873."

The same men, with a few exceptions, are Directors in both companies.

ST. PAUL'S PRESIDENTSHIP.

Chicago Friends of Roswell Miller Deny that He Is to Resign.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Friends of President Roswell Miller of the St. Paul Road deny the story from New York that he will resign in favor of Edwin W. Winter. One of Mr. Miller's friends said to-day: "Mr. Miller is not so seriously out of health that he cannot attend to the duties of his position. He has gone East for his regular Summer vacation. I do not think the Directory of the road would allow him to resign his position. I am quite certain that Mr. Winter, the former President of the Northern Pacific Road, is not to be connected with the St. Paul Company in any capacity."

ST. LOUIS RAILWAY PURCHASE.

Powerful Syndicate Expected to Control the Lines in the City.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—It is probable that the deal for the purchase of the Missouri railroad lines by Edward Whitaker, C. D. McClure, and other St. Louis financiers, which was consummated a week ago through the payment of $2,277,000, the first half of the purchase price, may prove to be the entering wedge whereby a powerful syndicate will enter here and get control of the railways of the city.

Unless the Lindell Railway Company takes the property off the hands of the purchasers at an early date, it is said the lines will be sold to a syndicate supposed to be composed of P. A. B. Widener, W. L. Elkins, and William M. Singerly of Philadelphia, and Charles Yerkes of Chicago. These men are said to have bid $165 for the Missouri lines, and the St. Louis purchasers took them in at $170.

FOR DIFFERENT GRAIN GRADES.

Missouri and Illinois Railroad Commissioners Fail to Agree.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—The joint conference between the Railroad Commissions of Missouri and Illinois for the purpose of establishing uniform grain grades between the two States was a failure.

The Missouri Commissioners held out for the grades they established, and the Illinois Commissioners declined to yield their own grades, and nothing was gained by the conference except that the different grades of the two States will be maintained.

Reported Railroad Sale Denied.

MARINETTE, Wis., June 29.—Vice President John Bagley of the Wisconsin and Michigan Railway denies the reported sale of the road and car ferry line to the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, and scouts the rumor that Peshtigo-South Chicago route is to be abandoned, as this would render useless a line of new track extending from Peshtigo to Fathom Junction, on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway.

Board of Control Meeting.

The Board of Control of the Joint Traffic Association met yesterday at 143 Liberty Street. Receiver John K. Cowen of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company presided in the absence of Chauncey M. Depew. The rate situation was found to be satisfactory and adjustments were made smoothly, no acute question being encountered. The board meets again to-day.

A Receiver's Removal.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 29.—W. F. Herbert was relieved of the receivership of the Carolina, Cumberland Gap and Chicago Railway by Judge C. H. Simonton, sitting in the United States Circuit Court, here to-

Wanamaker's

STORY OF FIVE CHANCES

The Floor Covering Chance.

Our usual mid-Summer sale of remnants of Carpets, Mattings and Linoleums.

Extra super Ingrains, 12 to 20 yd. lengths, the 60c and 65c qualities, 40c yd.
Axminster Carpets, regular $1.50, at $1.15 yd.
Velvet Carpets, $1 quality at 75c yd.
Straw Mattings, less than a roll of each pattern, at a third to a half off, 8c to 20c yd.
Fancy Contract Matting, $2.50 a roll of 40 yds.
Linoleums, 50c, 75c and $1 qualities, 30c, 40c and 50c sq. yd.
Some small pieces Linoleum for next to nothing.

The Ribbon Chance.

Left-over pieces from the big June sale—1 to 6 yards—
Fancy Sash Ribbons, 5½ in., regular 85c, are 30c yd.
Gauze edged Taffeta Ribbons, 3½ in., regular 35c, are 12c yd.

The Linen Chance.

Handsome damask Dinner Napkins, 22 in. sq., regularly $2.50, are $1.75 a doz. Less than wholesale cost. Ready at 10 o'clock this morning. Only a fair quantity to each buyer.

The Shirt Waist Chance.

A lot of dainty lawn, dimity and percale Waists—newest styles—were $1 to $1.75 yesterday morning, are 50c to-day. All have detachable collars. All sizes, but not in every style.

The Summer Dress Chance.

A lot of women's dainty Summer Dresses of lawns, piques and cotton covert cloth are $3.50 to-day. Yesterday they were $7.50 and $8. Neatly trimmed with ruffles and lace, and the tip-top of style.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

WORK ON THE TARIFF BILL

Senate Votes to Increase Duties on a Number of Items in Various Schedules.

DISCUSSION ABOUT WATCHES

Florida Pineapple Growers Taken Care Of—Tillman and Chandler Have a Colloquy Over the Former's Immigration Amendments.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—When the tariff bill was taken up in the Senate to-day attention was given immediately to Paragraph 189, relating to watch movements, clocks, &c., the same being the House paragraph amended by striking out the clauses on watches and on jewels used in the making of watches and confining the paragraph to those articles not made of china, porcelain, &c. The changes led to extended opposition from Mr. Vest and Mr. Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) who protested against the heavy duties on articles of prime necessity.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) answered that the watch industry had been revolutionized by American machinery. Watches were made here so much better and cheaper than anywhere else that no hand-made watch could compete with them. The Swiss makers had bought American machinery and now operate it with comparatively cheap labor. Mr. Lodge exhibited Swiss watches which purported to be of American manufacture, and as such were invading the American market.

Mr. Hoar, (Mass.,) after reviewing the growth of the American watch industry, predicted that the proposed duties would give the American market better American watches, and in time at a reduction of 50 or 60 per cent. of present prices.

Mr. Gear (Iowa) showed a Japanese watch purporting to be of American make, produced by cheap Japanese labor and selling for $8, while the American watch of the same kind could not be produced for less than $17.

After further debate the paragraph was agreed to with the changes noted—36 to 26.

Why Pineapples Need Protection.

It was proposed that the rate on pineapples be changed to 7 cents per cubic foot in barrels and packages and $7 per thousand in bulk. Mr. Vest asked what climatic or sanitary reason justified this heavy duty.

Mr. Allison responded that Florida produced pineapples, and great pressure had been brought to bear for adequate protection.

"Where did the pressure come from?" asked Mr. Bacon, (Ga.)

"I cannot give specifications," responded Mr. Allison, "but I will say it comes from both sides of this chamber."

The Florida Senators, Mallory and Pasco, (Democrats,) explained the recent development of the pineapple industry in Florida, which led Mr. Gray (Del.) to say in an animated response that it would have been better had Florida lands been left in primeval simplicity if their use for raising pineapples was to be followed by a tax on the bulk of the people.

Mr. Pasco urged that Florida fruits should receive the same benefits as those of the North.

Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) moved to reduce the rate on pineapples to 20 per cent. ad valorem; rejected.

Lead Ore and Lead in Pigs.

Lead ore and lead in pigs were then considered, Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) speaking at length against the committee rates. He argued against the duty of 1½ cents a pound on lead ore, because, as he said, it would operate to keep out the fluxing ores of Mexico and Canada, that were necessary to the American smelters, some of whom were located in Mr. Allen's State.

Mr. Carter (Mon.) explained in response to inquiries by Mr. Allen that the House rates had been exceptionally favorable to white lead, the product of the Lead Trust, whereas the Senate rates decreased the benefits to the trust and increased those to the producers of ore. He urged that the committee rates were essential to offset the difference between the wages of lead miners in the United States and Mexico.

Mr. Vest said this was a conflict between the lead smelters and the lead mines, and both interests were heavily represented in his State. But his vote would be cast in behalf of the consumer, and not for either of these conflicting interests. If his State expected these interests to be defended as against those of the people, the great mass of consumers of lead, then some one must take his place here. The Senator said no politics was involved in this question; his political ambitions had been gratified, and he would not give a vote, even though two-thirds of the people of Missouri were here asking it, if it violated his ideas of justice and equity. Mr. Vest said he would move later to reduce the duty on lead ore from 1½ to ¾ cent a pound, although he would be glad to go further and see it on the free list.

Mr. Rawlins (Dem., Utah,) discussed the general doctrine of the tariff, arguing that the first consideration should be the raising of revenue and equalizing of the burdens and benefits of the system on raw materials and manufactured products alike. The Senator referred to Democratic differences on the tariff, and in the light of the Chicago platform protested against the constant reiteration of the repudiated doctrine of free raw materials. The vote was then taken on the committee amendment making the duty on lead ore 1½ cents a pound, and it was agreed to—30 to 23. Messrs. Heitfeld, Mantle, and Teller voted with the Republicans in the affirmative and Mr. Allen with the Democrats in the negative. The lead ore paragraph was then agreed to as reported.

On Paragraph 190, relating to lead in pigs, &c., the rate was increased from 2 to 2½ cents per pound, the duty of 2½ cents on lead in sheets, &c., being retained.

Paragraph 181, metallic mineral substances, was changed as agreed upon by the Finance Committee. A substitute for Paragraph 182, mica, was agreed to viz. unmanufactured mica, 5 cents per pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem; manufactured, 10 cents a pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Gypsum was changed, making the duty of the crude article $1 per ton, and in that form went over at Mr. Butler's request.

Paragraph 278, tallow, was changed from 1 to three-quarters of 1 cent per pound, the remainder of the paragraph being unchanged.

Tillman's Immigration Tax.

Mr. Tillman (S. C.) was then recognized for a speech in support of the following amendments to the bill:

"That there shall be collected a head tax of $100 on all immigrants coming to the United States by land or water.

"That it shall be a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment for any alien who does not intend to become an American citizen, or who retains his citizenship in a foreign country, to enter the United States for the purpose of engaging in any mechanical trade or manual labor within the borders therof, provided that this section and the one immediately preceding shall only remain of force until silver shall be admitted to our mints for coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 on the same conditions with gold."

Mr. Tillman spoke of the rapid spread of pauperism, as shown by the statistics of the jails and prisons. It was time, he said, to keep platform promises, to do something for labor, to keep back the half million immigrants arriving annually, and to place a value on American citizenship.

"To sell it at $100 a head," suggested Mr. Chandler ironically.

"Oh, if the Senator wants a colloquy with me he can have it before I get through," answered Mr. Tillman.

Mr. Tillman spoke of the miserable condition of the coal miners of Pennsylvania and read from official reports, saying many of the miners were compelled to live like beasts. And this, exclaimed Mr. Tillman, derisively, when Senators were framing their laws for the protection of American labor and American industry.

Mr. Quay remarked that the report from which Mr. Tillman read was made by a Republican committee, appointed by a Republican Legislature.

"And I am asking a Republican Congress to protect these people against competition," declared Mr. Tillman. "Will you do it? Dare you do it? Or will you be satisfied with giving labor lip service?"

Mr. Tillman spoke of the slum element in New York, Baltimore, Chicago, and other cities, and said that was where the big Republican majorities came from last year. The Senator closed with a gloomy prediction that if the tide of immigration was not turned back the country would be torn by revolution and bloodshed and a repetition of the Paris Commune.

Mr. Chandler briefly responded to the South Carolina Senator, and asked why it was that the immigration bill passed by Republican majorities in the last Congress had been defeated.

Slurs Grover Cleveland.

"Because your Republican President, Grover Cleveland, vetoed it," shouted Mr. Tillman.

Amid the laughter, Mr. Chandler protested against having Mr. Cleveland designated a Republican when the Senator from South Carolina (Tillman) had joined other Democrats in electing that President as a Democrat.

"Yes," observed Mr. Tillman, while the galleries roared, "I ask forgiveness for that, and promise, so help me God, I'll never do it again."

Mr. Chandler went on to say that the failure of the only recent amendment to the immigration law was defeated by a Democratic President. "And the Senator should have turned the tines of his pitchfork on Grover Cleveland and left the Republican Party for another day," continued the Senator in droll tones.

Here Mr. Tillman insisted on "setting himself straight on Grover Cleveland," and in spite of protests proceeded rapidly to assert that in 1892 he went to the National Convention at the head of the South Carolina delegation after the State Convention had declared Mr. Cleveland to be a "prostitute of Democracy."

Mr. Chandler here interposed a protest, and with mock seriousness convulsed the Senate by refusing to yield longer.

"I cannot permit," he said, "such language against the President of the Senator's party." He would yield only in case the South Carolina Senator adopted his usual courteous and respectful style toward the late President.

Mr. Tillman started to review the circumstances of his support of Mr. Cleveland. The Senator said the South Carolina delegation had voted against Mr. Cleveland up to the time of the National Convention, being four years in advance of their brethren of the South in learning his character. But after he was nominated, South Carolina accepted the result, having participated in the convention, and gave Mr. Cleveland one of the biggest majorities in the history of the State. So that if there was prostitution of his high office, the blame rested on the President individually, and not on those bound by party ties who had supported him.

"And now," continued Mr. Tillman as he took his seat, "I hope the Senate will not twit me again for having made a fool of myself once."

Mr. Chandler, continuing his mock serious manner, insisted that now that the President was gone, the members of the Democratic Party were responsible for all his acts, good and bad. The Senator was speedily involved in another colloquy with Mr. Tillman, during which the South Carolina Senator referred to Mr. Chandler as "You."

"I must object to this unparliamentary action," interposed Mr. Chandler, "as the Senator's direct use of 'you' frightens me more than he is aware of."

"I have no pitchfork," called back Mr. Tillman, who added that he recognized Mr. Chandler's purpose to ridicule him.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Tillman's amendments, and they were rejected—3 to 48. The three votes in the affirmative were Butler, Quay, and Tillman.

When Mr. Quay voted for the amendments there was a hearty laugh, in which the Senator joined.

The Tariff bill was then laid aside, and at 5:30 P. M. the Senate went into executive session, adjourning soon after.

IN FAVOR OF MR. CORBETT.

Senator Hoar's Report Declares Him Entitled to Oregon's Vacant Seat in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The report by Senator Hoar in the case of H. W. Corbett, claiming a seat from Oregon by appointment of the Governor, has been printed for the use of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. After reviewing the situation in the Oregon Legislature, the report continues:

"It is clear, whatever may have been the nature of the organization of the Legislature, that it had dispersed and come to an end before March 3, 1897, when the vacancy in the office of Senator took place by the limit of the term for which Mr. Mitchell had been chosen, and which he had held for six years. Any choice or appointment made after that time must be a choice or appointment for less than six years.

"It is well settled by a practice which has existed from the foundation of the Government that vacancies so occurring after the beginning of a constitutional term may be filled by the Legislature. If that be true, they may be filled by the Executive of the State during the recess of the Legislature. The Legislature is only authorized by the Constitution to fill such vacancies as might be filled by the Executive by temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Legislature. So, if the Executive has no power, the Legislature has no power. The Executive may lawfully make a temporary appointment and the Legislature fill that vacancy when it assembles, or the office must remain vacant for the rest of the six years."

It has been said that a vacancy does not happen when it occurs by reason of the expiration of a certain term, or when the office has never been filled, but the report holds that this position is not well taken, and says: "When the term of a Representative expires and the people have failed to elect a successor beforehand, which occurred very often when a majority was required for an election, the Executive has always issued a writ of election to such vacancy."

The report therefore concludes "that the Governor of Oregon was entitled to make the appointment, and that Mr. Corbett is entitled to the seat."

PENSION BILLS REPORTED.

Senator Morgan Says Pensioners Are Mocked by the Inactivity of the House.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Several hundred pension bills were reported to the Senate to-day as the result of the first meeting of the Pension Committee since the present Congress assembled.

Mr. Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Chairman of the committee, stated that it had been decided to report favorably all those bills which had formerly passed either branch of Congress or had been favorably considered in committee.

Three general pension bills were included, two of them amending the law of 1890, and another referring to proof in pension cases. The latter provides that upon the consideration of any application for a pension under any law of the United States, the fact that the applicant was accepted and mustered into the military or naval service of the United States shall be taken and held as prima facie proof that such applicant was of sound body and mind at the time he was so accepted and mustered."

It took half an hour to read the list of private pension bills. When it was concluded Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) commented on the fact that the men and women named in these bills must wait for relief owing to the inaction of one of the branches of Congress. At this time Congress was without the opportunity or liberty to pass one of these pension bills. Congress was not even in session, asserted Mr. Morgan. The lawyers of the country would look into these bills and there was a great deal of trouble ahead over this question of Congress being in session.

At first Mr. Morgan urged the adoption of a resolution postponing all action on pension bills until next December, but he was dissuaded from this, saying his main desire was to call the attention of pensioners to the manner in which they were mocked by having bills reported to an inactive Congress.

DUTY ON COAL AND PAINTINGS.

Rate Fixed at 67 Cents a Ton to Equal the Canadian Tariff on the American Product.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Senate Committee on Finance has fixed the duty on coal at 67 cents per long ton. This rate applies only to coal shipped from countries which do not impose a higher rate on American coal. It therefore affects only Canada, the Canadian rate on American coal being the same. There has been a strong contention to hold the rate down to that originally fixed by the committee, and even to lower it, but this effort was vigorously contested by the Senators from the coal producing States, and the latter class have won.

The committee has also decided to restore paintings to the dutiable list. The House imposed a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem on paintings. This the Senate Finance Committee struck out, transferring the item to the free list. The committee now returns to the House programme, but it is not yet definitely decided whether the rate shall be 20 or 25 per cent.

TRUSTS TO BE CONTROLLED.

Fine and Imprisonment Proposed for Protected Monopolists.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Republican members of the Senate Committee on Judiciary to-day had under consideration the form of an amendment to be offered to the Tariff bill for the control of trusts. They practically agreed upon an amendment making it an offense punishable by fine and imprisonment for any person or corporation to monopolize or conspire with any other person or corporation to monopolize the trade in any article protected by the Tariff bill.

The amendment, when completed, will prescribe penalties and supply directions for the detection of fraud. The preparation of the amendment has been referred to a subcommittee consisting of Messrs. Thurston, Davis, and Spooner.

LILIUOKALANI IN THE SENATE.

Ex-Queen of Hawaii Escorted to the Gallery by Mr. Perkins.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani of the Hawaiian Islands spent some time in the private gallery of the Senate to-day, accompanied by three members of her suite. She appeared in the Senate Marble Room, and sent her card to Senator Perkins of California, who, after exchanging a few words with her and introducing her to many of his colleagues, escorted her to the gallery, where she took a front seat and appeared to be an interested listener to the debate on lead ore.

SENATOR ALDRICH RETURNS.

Hopes to be Able to Participate in the Tariff Conference.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Senator Aldrich has returned to the city considerably improved in health, after his vacation at his country home in Rhode Island. He was at the Capitol to-day in conference with Republican members of the Finance Committee over the Tariff bill, but did not enter the Senate Chamber.

The Senator hopes to be able to participate in the conference with the House members when the bill reaches the conference state.

Increase in Patent Office Business.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Commissioner of Patents Butterworth says the business of the Patent Office for the current calendar year will be an increase of 7 per cent. over last year, and that the receipts will be over $100,000 more. In view of this encouraging showing and of the inadequacy of the force of the office, he has asked Congress to insert in the Urgent Deficiency bill an appropriation of 40 per cent. of this increase for additional appointments. Over $4,500,000 is now in the Treasury to the credit of the Patent Office, and this fact and the crippled condition of the service have been pointed out to Congress.

The most delightful railroad ride in the world is up the Hudson River and through the Mohawk Valley on the New York Central. See the half fare Fourth of July excursions to Niagara Falls, the Thousand Islands and the Adirondack Mountains. Only $10.00 from New York to Chautauqua and return.—Adv.

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SQUADRON MANOEUVRES.

What the North Atlantic Ships Will Do—Exercise of Torpedo Boats the Principal Feature.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Acting Secretary Roosevelt held a conference to-day for an hour with Admiral Sicard, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron; Capt. Crowninshield, Chief of the Navigation Bureau, and Capt. Jewell of the Ordnance Bureau, respecting the disposition of the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron this Summer and next Fall.

While there is no disposition to undertake extensive manoeuvres with the fleet on the English pattern, which would require the division of the force of vessels into two organized squadrons, the department believes that it is necessary to good discipline that these ships at least once a year should be put through squadron drills. Therefore, the North Atlantic Squadron will this year be put through a course of fleet exercises that may occupy the vessels for several weeks at least. While the details are not yet arranged, the number of ships that will participate was fixed to-day at seven, all armored ships, namely, the Massachusetts, the Iowa, the Indiana, the Maine, the New York, the Texas, and the Brooklyn. These ships will act together in one squadron. Most of the drilling is expected to take place somewhere off the Chesapeake capes.

In addition to the fleet of ironclads there will be a torpedo boat flotilla, the number of which is not yet determined, because it depends in a measure upon the completion of some of the craft still in the builder's hands. These little boats this year will not co-operate with the fleet of big ships, but will go through evolutions of their own that are likely to be even more interesting to the public than the doings of the ironclads. They will be much in sight, as it is the intention of the Department to have them scour along the coast from New York southward, and Mr. Roosevelt also hopes to get them well up the Mississippi River, where no boat save the Ericsson on her way down from her builder's has been seen since the war.

Mr. Roosevelt intends that the people in the interior of the country shall have an opportunity to see the little but dangerous craft, and that is one of the reasons why he will send them up the Mississippi. In addition it is hoped to establish the availability of the river as a base for action of such craft. The torpedo boats are to be put through the hardest kind of tests and actual work, though the department expects fully that there will be more or less breakdowns during the manoeuvres. In fact it is just for this purpose of learning how far the torpedo boats can be counted on in time of war that the department is going to test them so thoroughly, and it prefers, as Mr. Roosevelt says, to learn their weak points in time of peace.

BANK FAILURE IN ERIE, PENN.

Keystone National Closes Its Doors—Depositors to be Paid in Full.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Controller Eckels received notice this afternoon of the failure of the Keystone National Bank of Erie, Penn. The bank's statement of May 14 showed the following condition: Capital, $150,000; surplus, $10,000; individual deposits, $340,000; demand certificates of deposit, $150,000; notes and bills rediscounted, $35,000; loans and discounts, $433,712.

It is said at the Controller's office that the bank has been in a weak condition for a long time, and its failure created little surprise. Bank Examiner Hugh Young has been placed in charge. The depositors will be paid in full.

NAVAL MILITIA DRILLS.

Programme for the Summer Work of the Amateur Sailors.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Acting Secretary Roosevelt has practically completed the programme for the Summer drills of the Naval Militia, so far as the Navy Department is connected with the movements. After consultation with Admiral Sicard, commanding the North Atlantic station, it has been ordered that the vessels of the squadron be assigned to the different militia organizations as follows:

The battleship Massachusetts will drill the Massachusetts militia, starting from Boston. Then, with the Maine and Ericsson, the same battleship will drill the militia of New York. The Texas will assist with the militia of Connecticut and of New Jersey, the Wilmington will take the North Carolina militia, and the Montgomery the militia of Louisiana. The Cincinnati, which has just started home from Horta, will take care of the Maryland militia, starting from Tolchester July 17, and to this end her orders have been changed so that she will come directly to Hampton Roads instead of to New York. All of the Naval Militia of the States bordering on the lakes will be taken care of by the Michigan, and Mr. Roosevelt himself will attend some of the drills, leaving here next Friday for Cleveland.

The dates for the drills were fixed to-day as follows: The Michigan militia will be drilled at Bay City and Detroit from July 10 to 18. The Ohio militia will take its turn at Cleveland and Toledo from July 21 to 31, and the Illinois militia will be met at Chicago Aug. 9 to 16.

Coal Miners Will Not Strike.

PITTSBURG, June 29.—Patrick Dolan, President of the Pittsburg District of the United Mine Workers, to-day emphatically disclaimed any knowledge of a proposed strike. "I am a member of the Executive Board," said he, "and no such action was taken at the meeting in Columbus last week. If a strike was decided upon, it was after my departure for home, and as this is one of the most important districts in the association it is to be supposed that notice would have been sent to me. No word has been received, and as far as I know no strike has been ordered."

Vermont Policeman's Throat Cut.

RUTLAND, Vt., June 29.—Chief of Police Manchester of Fairhaven, this county, last evening attempted the arrest of a notorious character named David Jones. The latter drew a knife and cut the officer's throat, laying the jugular vein bare. Officer Manchester will probably die. The crime was evidently premeditated, as Jones had his knife open in his pocket and had made threats to use it upon the officer. Jones is under arrest.

THE GENUINE JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT MAKES FLESH AND BLOOD AVOID SUBSTITUTES

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Gluten Soap. Patented Office Registry, 1878. Healing, Soothing. Beautifying, Antiseptic. We believe it to be the Best Soap in the World for all personal uses. Health Food Co., 61 Fifth Av., and all druggists.

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STEAM CARPET CLEANING.—THE C. H. BROWN CO., 221 E. 38th St. Tel. 1,331—38th St.

BANNOCK INDIANS AT LARGE

Three Hundred Redmen Break Away from the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho.

GOVERNOR SENDS FOR TROOPS

Settlers Are Alarmed, but Army Officers in Washington Think the Indians Are After Roots—They Figured in the Jackson Hole Affair.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Three hundred Bannock Indians have broken away from the Fort Hall Reservation, in Idaho, and their actions have alarmed the settlers in the adjacent territory.

The news of the outbreak of the Indians from the reservation came to-day in dispatches from the Governor of Idaho. He telegraphed Secretary Bliss last night and to-day wired urgent messages to Senator Heitfeld. Senators Heitfeld and Shoup immediately went to the Interior Department, where they called attention to the situation, and the dispatches also were promptly forwarded to the Secretary of War. Secretary Bliss carried the telegrams to the Cabinet meeting, where they were discussed. A formal communication was also made to the Secretary of War asking that orders be issued for whatever military assistance may be necessary to aid the agent, Lieut. F. G. Irwin, United States Army, in "preserving order and protecting the lives and property of the settlers, and to return the Indians to their reservations if they are absent therefrom, as reported."

Secretary Alger held a consultation with Acting Adjt. Gen. Breck and some of the other officers who are experienced in Indian troubles, and the conclusion reached was that the department should take steps to learn for itself the exact situation in the Fort Hall country. Accordingly a telegram was sent to Brig. Gen. Coppinger, at Omaha, Neb., the headquarters of the Department of the Platte, in which the reservation is included, instructing him to send one or more officers to the scene of the trouble to ascertain and report upon the state of affairs there. The department officials have no doubt that the difficulty will be easily overcome, believing as they do that the Indians are not out with any hostile purpose, but principally to gather some of the roots that ripen about this time, and of which they are very fond. While there are no troops in the immediate vicinity of Fort Hall Reservation, and these are west, at Fort Douglas, outside of Salt Lake City, are not cavalry and are so unsuited for quick work, the department has ample force at other posts to meet any emergency that may arise.

These Indians are the ones who figured in the Jackson Hole affair some time ago and had several skirmishes with settlers. A commission is now negotiating with them, as well as with some other tribes, for a cession of a part of their reservation to the United States. The commission has worked for many months, but the Indians generally have been found not to favor the scheme, and the commission's work, so far as it has progressed, has not been successful.

The Bannocks' reservation is located down in the southeast corner of Idaho, near the Wyoming and Utah boundary lines.

PRESIDENT'S FOURTH IN CANTON

To Leave Washington for Ohio with a Party on Friday Evening.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The President to-day definitely decided to go to his old home at Canton, Ohio, on Friday, to visit his mother for a few days. Mrs. McKinley, Miss Mabel McKinley, and probably Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Day will accompany him.

They will leave here on the regular train over the Pennsylvania Railroad Friday evening at 7:10, arriving in Canton at 10:30 Saturday morning. They will remain over the Fourth and return Monday or Tuesday evening. On Thursday night the President will give an informal dinner to the members of the Cabinet and their wives.

TO CRUISE IN THE DOLPHIN.

President McKinley Will Make a Long Tour of the Atlantic Coast.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 29.—Commander H. W. Lyon of the dispatch boat Dolphin stated to-day that President McKinley would visit this city some time this Summer, in the course of an extensive cruise along the coast in the Dolphin.

It is his intention while here to stop at the Wentworth and also at the Isle of Shoals. From here he will go to Bar Harbor and Sorrento.

TO RESTORE ELLIS ISLAND.

Action Taken by the Treasury Department and Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—John L. Smithmeyer, a Washington architect, left Washington to-day by direction of Secretary Gage for New York, where he will make an examination of the soil and topography of Ellis Island, with a view to submitting plans and specifications for the erection of new buildings for the use of the immigration service in place of those recently destroyed by fire. It is understood that Congress will be asked to appropriate $800,000 for this purpose.

The Senate has agreed to a resolution asking the Secretary of the Treasury for an estimate of the cost of rebuilding the immigrant quarters at Ellis Island.

CHINESE EVADING EXCLUSION.

Many Who Took Part in the Nashville Exposition Missing.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Information has reached the Treasury Department that large numbers of Chinese admitted into this country as participants in the Tennessee Exposition were clandestinely leaving Nashville for San Francisco, Sacramento, St. Louis, New York, and other cities, thus evading the spirit and letter of the law authorizing their admittance. A count has been made recently of the number now employed at the exposition, and it has been found that 117 are missing.

Acting upon this information, Assistant Secretary Howell has instructed the Surveyor of Customs at Nashville to lay the matter before the United States Attorney at that point, with a view to the prompt arrest and deportation of those who already have left or those who attempt to leave before the close of the exposition.

It is also said that the Chinese concessionaire is not carrying out in good faith the contract between himself and the exposition authorities. In making his protest to the concessionaire the Director General is said to have complained that there were too many Chinese in the building set apart for them, and that he gave instructions that the surplus must be removed from the grounds. Whether there is any connection between these instructions and the departure of the 117 Chinamen is not known at the department.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Secretary Gage has designated Assistant Secretary Vanderlip as the third member of the committee of three to investigate the practical workings of the Coast and Geodetic Survey with a view to increasing its efficiency. The committee will begin its labors within the next few days.

JURY FOR BENHAM'S TRIAL.

Light on the Financial Condition of the Defense in Batavia.

BATAVIA, N. Y., June 29.—A jury has at last been secured in the Benham murder case here, and the trial will begin to-morrow morning.

A little light was thrown on the financial end of the trial this morning when it was learned that Benham recently surrendered $18,000 of paid-up life-insurance policies for $11,000 cash, and this sum has been turned over his attorney.

Benham's sisters, Florence, Genie, and Mabel, were in court this morning and sat near the prisoner.

THE VINTAGE

A Story of the Greek War of Independence.

A NEW SERIAL BY E. F. BENSON

Author of "Dodo," "Limitations," etc.

"The Vintage" is a story of adventure in the best sense of the term; the Greek and Turkish characters are extremely well portrayed; there are many thrilling incidents, with descriptive passages of real power, and (most important of all) the love-making is wholly uncommon—the heroine being an inmate of the harem of a Turkish Pasha, and the hero a young Greek insurgent, at first a conspirator, then a gallant soldier in the war. The antagonisms of 1897 are in many vital respects the antagonisms of 1821.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE, HARVARD—YALE—CORNELL.

Panoramic Views of the Course and Finish.

EXTRA SUPPLEMENT—TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES.

VENEZUELA'S CABINET CRISIS.

Minister Andrade Has Received No Confirmation of the Reported Resignation.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Señor Andrade, the Venezuelan Minister, has received no confirmation of the cable report that President Crespo's Ministry resigned yesterday. If it should prove to be true, the Minister thinks, it will be found that the reasons assigned are incorrect. He says there are no differences in the Cabinet growing out of the provisions of the Guiana boundary line arbitration treaty. The treaty was ratified by the unanimous vote of the Venezuelan Congress, and no differences exist on that score.

In fact, the treaty is now an accomplished fact, and the tribunal to settle the dispute will meet in Paris a year hence.

Señor Andrade thinks it barely possible that the Ministry may have resigned on account of the complications growing out of the general elections which will be held next Fall. The campaign for the Presidency is now on in Venezuela. President Crespo, who was the leader of the revolution of 1892, and who was elected to the Presidency of the republic in 1893, is not eligible for re-election under the Constitution. The three prominent candidates are Gen. Andrade, Governor of the principal state of the confederation, who is a brother of the Minister here; Dr. Castillo, and Gen. José Manuel Hernandez, all Liberals.

The old Conservative Party has been so disorganized since 1870 that it has not been able to make a formidable showing. The issues are largely personal, as the candidates are all of one party. Minister Andrade says that he has had no intimations in his recent advices from Caracas of differences in the Cabinet, and if the Ministry has resigned he believes that action was taken with the full concurrence of President Crespo. He attaches no great importance to the report. The Minister says that the report that he was to represent his Government before the Paris Tribunal is premature. No selection will be made until after the new President is elected and installed.

LONDON BUYS IOWA BUTTER.

Firm Takes the Entire Daily Product of the Agricultural College.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—As a result of the recent experimental shipment of American butter to England under the patronage of the Agricultural Department an order has just been placed by a London firm of merchants for the entire daily product of the Iowa Agricultural College, which was one of the two places from which the butter was taken.

The product is 800 pounds daily, and other merchants are attesting in letters the good results achieved by the experiment.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.

A Spurious $5 Silver Certificate of the New Design Found.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The first counterfeit of the new design of silver certificates has reached the Secret Service Bureau. It is of the five-dollar denomination, and bears check letter B, plate No. 4. It is a photo-lithographic production, and is printed upon two pieces of paper, between which silk fibre has been distributed, then pasted together.

Much of the work on the note is blurred and indistinct. Especially is this true of the face of the figure representing "America," the imprint of the "Bureau of Engraving and Printing," right end border, face of note, most of the parallel ruling, and "Series 1896," in scroll, lower right centre face of note. The seal is much darker red than the genuine and badly blurred. The numbering is too large and the dark outlines of the original numbers can be faintly discerned beneath those stamped on the counterfeit.

The back of the note has a dull, faded appearance. The green ink is a lighter shade than that used on the genuine. The portraits of Grant and Sheridan are flat, and do not stand out in relief as in the genuine.

The note has the appearance of having been circulated, owing in a degree to the soft fibrous character of the paper.

SPANISH OFFICIAL RUNS AWAY.

Ramon Torre of Chicago Leaves His Wife Destitute.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Ramon Torre, Chancellor of the Spanish Consulate in Chicago and Professor of Spanish in the Berlitz School of Languages in the Auditorium, has mysteriously disappeared from his home, 10 Congress Street, taking with him $5,000 and leaving his wife of less than a year destitute.

Mrs. Torre last night reported the disappearance of her husband to the police and said that she was firmly of the opinion that the professor had been accompanied in his flight by one of his young woman pupils. The deserted wife last evening received a letter from her husband, in which he said he was going to Mexico and advised her to return to her sister in Santa Barbara, Cal.

LANGLEY LOSES HIS APPEAL.

BOSTON, June 29.—The full bench of the Supreme Court to-day rendered a decision in the case of the Commonwealth versus James H. Langley, better known as "Doc" Langley, oversetting the defendant's exceptions. The defendant was convicted in the Superior Criminal Court some months ago of obtaining large sums of money by false pretenses.

It is claimed that his fraudulent schemes were designed and operated on such a wholesale scale that the amount of money which he obtained, all told, could not be ascertained. The fraud, however, was discovered, and Langley was convicted.

M'KINLEY FILLING OFFICES

Consuls General at Samoa and Melbourne and Many Consuls Nominated.

RICHARDS, SOLICITOR GENERAL

Ohio Man Selected for the Place in the Department of Justice—A Secretary of Legation to Vienna—Promotions in the Army.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Consul General at Apia and Nukualofa, Tonga—CHURCH HOWE of Nebraska.

Consul General at Melbourne, Australia—JOHN P. BRAY of North Dakota.

Consul at Prague, Bohemia—HUGO DONZELMANN of Wyoming.

Consul at Kingston, Jamaica—LOUIS A. DENT of the District of Columbia.

Consul at Osaka and Hiogo, Japan—SAMUEL S. LYON of New Jersey.

Consul at Hongkong, China—ROUNSEVELLE WILDMAN of California.

Secretary of Legation at Vienna—CHARLES V. HERLISKA of the District of Columbia.

Solicitor General—JOHN K. RICHARDS of Ohio.

ARMY—Lieut. Col. W. H. POWELL, Eleventh Infantry, to be Colonel; Major C. F. BENNETT, Nineteenth Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. S. P. JOCELYN, Twenty-first Infantry, to be Major; First Lieut. C. P. DONESTEEL, Twenty-first Infantry, to be Captain; Second Lieut. F. L. BUTTS, Twenty-first Infantry, to be First Lieutenant; Second Lieut. J. P. HAINS, Third Artillery, to be First Lieutenant.

John K. Richards.

John K. Richards, nominated for Solicitor General, was Attorney General of Ohio when President McKinley was the Governor of the State. He was formerly a member of the State Senate. He has been quite active in politics, and has been a very warm friend of the President.

Church Howe.

Church Howe, nominated for Consul General at Samoa, is one of the best-known politicians in the West. He has been prominent in Republican politics for years, and has been very popular. He has been a member of the Legislature of Nebraska very often. Mr. Howe is President of the First National Bank at Auburn, Neb.

John P. Bray.

John P. Bray, nominated for Consul General at Melbourne, has been one of the Republican leaders in North Dakota for many years. He has held several offices and has been State Auditor of North Dakota for two terms. Mr. Bray succeeds a North Dakota man in the office.

A. R. SPOFFORD NOT A CANDIDATE.

It Is Said that He Does Not Wish to be Librarian of Congress Again.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Ainsworth R. Spofford, the Librarian of Congress, called at the White House to-day and had a long talk with the President. He did not communicate the nature of his talk to others with whom he conversed while at the White House, but this evening it is said by a Senator that he had been told that Mr. Spofford informed the President that he did not wish to be regarded as a candidate for Librarian, and that he might look about for another man for the place without causing him any disappointment.

John Russell Young, who has been several times mentioned as likely to be selected for Librarian if he would consent to accept the place, arrived this afternoon. He is personally intimate with the President, and has occupied offices of trust and honor under Republican Administrations. He has not sought the position, and it is by no means certain that he would accept it if offered to him.

Charges Against John Goodnow.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Charges having been made against John Goodnow of Minnesota, nominated as Consul General to Shanghai, China, Senator Frye, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, to which the nomination was referred, has decided to call the committee together to hear the proof in support of them to-morrow night.

Samuel J. Randall for Coiner.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—It is learned that the President has decided upon the selection of Samuel J. Randall of Pennsylvania as Coiner of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, and that his nomination will be sent to the Senate within a day or two.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGT

STAKE RACES WON EASILY

Horoscope, Varus, and Buddha Got the Prizes with but Little Trouble at Sheepshead Bay.

SIMS RODE THREE WINNERS

Colonial Dame, Cleophus, and Sun Up Won the Three Purse Races—Little Excitement in Any of the Contests—Lander to Furnish Music at Brighton Beach.

An exceptionally large number of people found their way to the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday and had a pleasant afternoon's sport, even though there was no sensational feature on the card to draw a crowd or cause any unusual excitement. But there was all the business that the players in the ring cared for, and Lander's musicians had the pleasure of playing in their inimitable fashion to an exceptionally appreciable lot of listeners. It will be a source of pleasure to racegoers to know that Lander has been engaged to furnish music at the Brighton Beach race course at the coming meeting. Mr. Engeman and his associates have very sensibly determined that there shall be no track hereabout that will furnish more attractions of the highest order than those to be found at the very cozy and pretty track by the sea. That is good business, and Mr. Engeman is bound to reap the benefits of up-to-date methods.

Sims took the lead among the riders in yesterday's races, winning three of them with Buddha, Cleophus, and Sun Up, Sloane having to be content with two wins on Colonial Dame and Horoscope, while Littlefield got the other with Varus.

English Methods Beaten Again.

There were three stakes on the card for the day, an unusual number, and all were won in very easy fashion by Horoscope, Varus, and Buddha, respectively. The first of these was the Grass Inaugural, at six furlongs, for which Hugh Penny was made a lively favorite, as the talent did not fancy Horoscope, in spite of the fact that Sloane had the mount, while Hugh Penny had the handicap of Reiff with an English stroke in the saddle. English strokes do not seem to be popular just now, and Reiff and Hugh Penny were left behind when Sloane and his Americanisms. Sloane managed to beat the gate, as he is so frequently in the habit of doing, and got such a long lead with a flying start that there was never a chance for any of the nine others that ran to catch him. The nearest any of the horses got to Horoscope, after the first hundred yards were run, was a half dozen lengths, and that was just at the finish, when Sloane eased up on the Keene colt and let him canter past the wire. Sunny Slope, who was second all the way, was second at the finish, and Hugh Penny was a poor third, with Arabian leading home the beaten host.

Varus Gets the Surf Stakes.

Varus, who was an even favorite with Great Bend for the Surf stakes for two-year-olds, won it in the same runaway fashion that Horoscope won his race, never being headed from the start. Great Bend ran in second place for the last half of the distance, after he passed Blarney Stone. Wild Warrior ran strong enough to get the third money from Mr. Balter, on which loans had the mount. Corelli was under the whip all the way, yet the horse—who was thought to be a real good one in the Spring—could do was to finish last in the field of eight that ran.

Buddha Wins at Last.

Then came the eighteenth renewal of the Tidal stakes for three-year-olds, and Buddha, who has been promising so long, but never performing up to expectations, managed to get the prize. There was a bit more of a contest to this one, for Elkins and Imperator led Buddha all the way to the stretch. At that point, however, Buddha got away from the field and won as he pleased, Scout Shaffer making a futile attempt to get up to him. But the nine pounds difference in the weights settled the matter for Marcus Daly's Belmont stake winner. As Buddha was the favorite, the big bettors were all satisfied, particularly after they saw the way in which Littlefield safely placed The Friar in a pocket on the backstretch, so that Buddha would not be interfered with by him. The Friar wins from the front when he wins at all, but he had no chance to get there yesterday.

The Purse Winners.

Of the other races the opener was a scratch affair at five furlongs for two-year-old fillies, and there was for it a plunge on Colonial Dame that showed a lot of confidence in both the filly and her rider for a field of eighteen crazy youngsters, and even money was the best to be had against her and Sloane at the close. Yet she was "a good thing" even at the price, though Sloane had his ride her desperately in the last hundred yards in order to beat Henry of Navarre at the sale yesterday of the Silver Brook yearlings, in the Easton paddocks, near the Sheepshead Bay race track.

J. S. Curtis, who bought the brother to Ornament for $10,100 a few days ago, and John E. Madden, the Kentucky turfman, were the only bidders for the colt. Mr. Curtis finally secured him for $2,600. A number of other yearlings in the sale brought over $1,000. The lot of twenty-four yearlings brought $14,975, an average of $624.

The yearlings, with their pedigrees, the names of the purchasers, and the prices, are as follows:

Chestnut colt, by Knight of Ellerslie—Silver Blue, by Longfellow; R. W. Walden $1,350
Chestnut colt, by Knight of Ellerslie—Fiona, by Waverly; J. E. Seagram..... 250
Chestnut colt, by Knight of Ellerslie—Pocahontas, by Powhatan; J. S. Curtis.. 900
Bay filly, by Knight of Ellerslie-Aquilon, by Mr. Pickwick; M. Murphy..... 300
Gray filly, by Knight of Ellerslie-Diadem, by Glenelg; J. E. Seagram..... 625
Chestnut colt, by Knight of Ellerslie—Coruna, by The Ill-Used; Walter Rollins. 1,500
Chestnut colt, by Tristan-Pohgenie, by Lowlander; A. Joyner..... 200
Bay colt, by Knight of Ellerslie-Belle Daly, by The Ill-Used; J. S. Curtis..... 1,050
Chestnut colt, by Knight of Ellerslie—Fansy, by St. Blaise; W. B. Sink..... 300
Chestnut colt, (brother to Henry of Navarre,) by Knight of Ellerslie-Moss Rose, by The Ill-Used; J. S. Curtis..... 2,600
Bay colt, by Knight of Ellerslie-Favora, by Hilyard; J. E. Seagram..... 1,300
Chestnut colt, by Knight of Ellerslie—Florence Bell, by Macaroon; J. E. Seagram..... 325
Bay colt, by Knight of Ellerslie-Pearl Glen, by Glengarry; Roy Carruthers..... 200
Chestnut filly, by Knight of Ellerslie—Scotia, by King Ernest; J. E. Seagram.. 200
Bay colt, by Knight of Ellerslie-Clemency, by Springfield; J. E. Seagram..... 525
Bay colt, by Knight of Ellers'e-Banana, by The Ill-Used; Burns & Waterhouse.. 1,050
Chestnut colt, by Tristan-Fair Helen, by Sensation; H. Warnke..... 450
Bay filly, by Tristan-Sister Louise, by Trappist; W. H. Karrick..... 400
Chestnut colt, by Tristan-Shuffle, by Onondaga; G. W. Miller..... 225
Chestnut colt, by Knight of Ellerslie—Lizzie Pickwick, by Mr. Pickwick; J. E. Seagram..... 300
Bay colt, (brother to Knight of the Garter,) by Knight of Ellerslie-Dearest, by Glenelg; J. E. Madden..... 500
Bay colt, by Tristan-Emma Mac, by Stockton; E. Johnson..... 125
Chestnut filly, (sister to Ellerslie,) by Knight of Ellerslie-Tudie, by Wanderer; J. Curtis..... 200
Chestnut colt, by Tristan-Pensacola II., by Macaroon; J. E. Seagram..... 100

Total for twenty-four head.....$14,975
Average per head..... 624

CAN'T FIGHT IN BROOKLYN.

Police Superintendent Says He Will Not Allow Sullivan and Fitzsimmons to Box in That City.

Police Superintendent McKelvey announced yesterday that he would not allow the proposed boxing exhibition between John L. Sullivan and "Bob" Fitzsimmons to take place at Ambrose Park or any other locality in Brooklyn on July 5. The Superintendent denied the statement that he had given his assurance to Martin Julian that the fight could take place.

Said Mr. McKelvey yesterday:

"I understand that Martin Julian, or some one else representing Fitzsimmons, did come to Police Headquarters while I was absent, and saw Deputy Superintendent Mackellar about the proposed exhibition, and he was referred to the Mayor. Mayor Wurster, when seen, referred the applicant to the District Attorney, who, I understand, gave an opinion that a lecture on the manly art might be allowed, with a practical illustration of the different kinds of blows and parries given in a regular prize fight. The District Attorney's idea was no doubt misunderstood, however."

122, 9 to 2, (Griffin,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half, a head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling. Purse of $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:20 4-5.

1—Cleophus, M. F. Dwyer's ch. f., by imp. Wagner-Linnie, 3 years, 110 pounds, even and 1 to 3.....(Sims)
2—Beldemere, G. E. Smith's b. m., 6 years, 108 pounds, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Sloan)
3—Brisk, Graham Anderson's ch. h., 4 years, 113 pounds, 15 to 1.....(Harrison)

Golf, 112, 15 to 1, (Taral;) Kinvarra, 110, 80 to 1, (Thorpe;) Billali, 102, 12 to 1, (O'Connor;) Hawarden, 117, 50 to 1, (McCafferty;) Ed. Kearney, 113, 60 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by a length; a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Handicap. Purse $700, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and a sixteenth on turf. Time—1:47 4-5.

1—Sun Up, W. M. Barrick's ch. h., 5 years, by Buchanan-Sunlight, 113 pounds, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Sims)
2—Deerslayer, W. Rollins's blk. h., 5 years, 118 pounds, 16 to 5 and even.....(Taral)
3—Counsellor Howe, W. C. Daly's b. h., 4 years, 97 pounds, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Langdon, 95, 20 to 1, (Shannon;) Joe Miller, 98, 10 to 1, (Clawson;) Cassette, 104, 5 to 2, (Hewitt;) Bastion, 98, 12 to 1, (Maher,) and Brandywine, 112, 4 to 1, (Martin,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won driving by a length; two lengths between second and third.

Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages. Purse $600. Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Eileen D.	85	Bliss Rucker	88
Arbuckle	120	Demagogue	102
Rubicon	181	George Keene	102
Harry Reed	125	Hanwell	121
Storm King	113	Bonaparte	125
Yemen	125	Chum	113

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Purse $500. One mile and a sixteenth, on turf.

St. Nicholas II.	110	Braw Lad	101
Azure	101	Sir Mollke	104
*Trayant	91	Shultz	101
Contractor	101	Rifle	107
Minnie Alphonse	96		

*Apprentice allowance of 5 pounds claimed.

THIRD RACE.—Spring Stakes. Purse $200. Futurity course.

Firearm	120	Landemann	112
Glorian	112	Mirthful	112
Sensational	125	Lucid	112

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap. Purse $1,000. One mile and three-eighths.

Ben Eder	126	Challenger	117
Dutch Skater	124	Sir Vassar	115
Doggett	123	Haphazard	112
Connoisseur	119	All Over	109

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Purse $500. Five and a half furlongs.

Benares	102	Hand Press	108
Junior	102	Sanger	102
Fixed Star	102	Rappahannock	102
Geisha	99	Bluebeard	102
*High Hoe	94	*Sensational	94
Nosey	101	Fayida	108

*Apprentice allowance of 5 pounds claimed.

SIXTH RACE.—The Bay Hurdle. Purse $1,500. Two miles.

Kilkenny	153	April Fool	140
Waltzer	137	McKee	163
Flushing	158	Alakuma	180

At the Latonia Track.

LATONIA, Ky., June 29.—This was the last day of the Spring meeting of the Latonia Jockey Club. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Selling. Old Law, 103 pounds, (J. Hill,) 5 to 2, won; Trolley, 100, (Garner,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, second; Balk Line, 110, (C. Reiff,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:14¾. Don Fulano, Sharon, Annie M., Sedan, and Ethel Lee also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Selling. Little Buck, 94 pounds, (Nutt,) 7 to 1, won; Henry Launt, 99, (T. Burns,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; What Next, 97, (Dupee,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:42½. Ironmaid, Pessy F., Prince Carl, and Valmont also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Millstream, 105 pounds, (J. Hill,) 7 to 1, won; Kris Kringle, 105, (Morrison,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Nastua, 100, (Thompson,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:03. Arcturus, Benneville, Tom Collins, Tachie, Metaphysics, Provolo, and Bucksaw also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, one and one-sixteenth mile. Cavalero, 107 pounds, (C. Reiff,) 2 to 1, won; Boneless, 111, (Morrison,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second; Mazarine, 107, (Nutt,) 3 to 1 and 7 to 1, third. Time—1:47⅘. Belle Bramble and Gov. Boles also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile, selling. Lord Zent, 105 pounds, (Morrison,) 6 to 1, won; Viscount, 93, (T. Burns,) 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, second; Abe Furst, 102, (C. Reiff,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:41¾. Imp. Whaterlou and The Planter also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—The Kentucky Steeplechase, two miles and a half. Bob Neely, 165 pounds, (H. Ray,) 2 to 5, won; Ell Kindig, 150, (Hamilton,) 2 to 1 and out, second; Fugitive, 148, (C. Brown,) 2 to 5, third. Time—4:01. Lawyer also ran.

Racing at Newmarket.

LONDON, June 29.—At the Newmarket first July meeting to-day, the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's bay colt Elfin won a selling plate of 103 sovereigns for two-year-olds. The same stable's bay gelding Glaring won the Trial Plate of 200 sovereigns, for three years old and upward. The Bottisham Plate, of 200 sovereigns, was won by Lord Wolverton's five-year-old bay horse Ugly, the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's chestnut gelding Draco being second.

YEARLINGS BRING GOOD PRICES.

Twenty-four Sold at the Easton Paddocks at an Average of $624.

Because he is a full brother to Henry of Navarre, The Huguenot, as a yearling, brought a price in the thousands. His trials were watched by trainers and owners, for the hope that the colt would develop some of the speed and stamina which made Henry of Navarre famous, but when he showed little or no speed, he was called a "counterfeit." His poor showing was responsible for the comparatively low price brought by another brother to Henry of Navarre, at the sale yesterday of the Silver Brook yearlings, in the Easton paddocks, near the Sheepshead Bay race track.

J. S. Curtis, who bought the brother to Ornament for $10,100 a few days ago, and John E. Madden, the Kentucky turfman, were the only bidders for the colt. Mr. Curtis finally secured him for $2,600. A number of other yearlings in the sale brought over $1,000. The lot of twenty-four yearlings brought $14,975, an average of $624.

The yearlings, with their pedigrees, the names of the purchasers, and the prices, are as follows:

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Chestnut colt, by Knight of Ellerslie—Fiona, by Waverly; J. E. Seagram..... 250
Chestnut colt, by Knight of Ellerslie—Pocahontas, by Powhatan; J. S. Curtis.. 900
Bay filly, by Knight of Ellerslie-Aquilon, by Mr. Pickwick; M. Murphy..... 300
Gray filly, by Knight of Ellerslie-Diadem, by Glenelg; J. E. Seagram..... 625
Chestnut colt, by Knight of Ellerslie—Coruna, by The Ill-Used; Walter Rollins. 1,500
Chestnut colt, by Tristan-Pohgenie, by Lowlander; A. Joyner..... 200
Bay colt, by Knight of Ellerslie-Belle Daly, by The Ill-Used; J. S. Curtis..... 1,050
Chestnut colt, by Knight of Ellerslie—Fansy, by St. Blaise; W. B. Sink..... 300
Chestnut colt, (brother to Henry of Navarre,) by Knight of Ellerslie-Moss Rose, by The Ill-Used; J. S. Curtis..... 2,600
Bay colt, by Knight of Ellerslie-Favora, by Hilyard; J. E. Seagram..... 1,300
Chestnut colt, by Knight of Ellerslie—Florence Bell, by Macaroon; J. E. Seagram..... 325
Bay colt, by Knight of Ellerslie-Pearl Glen, by Glengarry; Roy Carruthers..... 200
Chestnut filly, by Knight of Ellerslie—Scotia, by King Ernest; J. E. Seagram.. 200
Bay colt, by Knight of Ellerslie-Clemency, by Springfield; J. E. Seagram..... 525
Bay colt, by Knight of Ellers'e-Banana, by The Ill-Used; Burns & Waterhouse.. 1,050
Chestnut colt, by Tristan-Fair Helen, by Sensation; H. Warnke..... 450
Bay filly, by Tristan-Sister Louise, by Trappist; W. H. Karrick..... 400
Chestnut colt, by Tristan-Shuffle, by Onondaga; G. W. Miller..... 225
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Bay colt, by Tristan-Emma Mac, by Stockton; E. Johnson..... 125
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Chestnut colt, by Tristan-Pensacola II., by Macaroon; J. E. Seagram..... 100

Total for twenty-four head.....$14,975
Average per head..... 624

IN THE BASEBALL FIELD

New York Played a Good Batting Game and Easily Defeated Baltimore.

O'BRIEN'S PHENOMENAL CATCH

Boston, Chicago, Pittsburg, and Philadelphia Were the Victors in the Other League Games Played Yesterday—Harvard Defeats Yale—Some Minor League Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Boston	39	14	.736
Baltimore	35	17	.673
Cincinnati	32	17	.653
New York	33	19	.635
Pittsburg	26	26	.500
Brooklyn	26	27	.491
Cleveland	26	27	.491
Philadelphia	27	29	.482
Washington	21	31	.404
Louisville	20	32	.385
Chicago	20	34	.370
St. Louis	11	43	.204

The Baltimores had another opportunity yesterday to check New York's stride in the race for the pennant. They couldn't do it, and received a worse drubbing than they did on Monday. The score stood 8 to 2 in favor of the home team at the end of the game. The game was not so interesting as that of Monday; it was too one-sided. About 8,000 persons were present at the opening.

The Baltimores' batting list presented quite a patched-up appearance. Quinn was in Hugh Jennings's place at short, and Catcher Clarke was called from the convalescent ward to play first base. O'Brien played right field. Notwithstanding the crippled condition of the team, the visitors' preliminary practice showed plenty of vim and go.

Playing as they now are, the New Yorks could hit any pitcher in the League, and they found Hoffer very easy. The New Yorks won because they played a better, faster game than their opponents, and because of their ability to hammer out hits at the right time. Meekin was in superb form, and after the first inning had good control of the ball. Aided by the fast, snappy fielding of the men behind him, he kept the Baltimores down to six hits.

New York won the game in the third inning, and then, as if to put the question beyond dispute, made five more runs in the fourth and sixth innings.

Baltimore scored in the first inning. McGraw got a base on balls. He stole second, but would have been out by yards had it not been for Wilson's wild throw. Kelley drove a single to short that advanced McGraw to third. Stenzel rapped the ball to Gleason, who sent it to Davis, forcing Kelley. Davis threw to Clark in time to get Stenzel and complete the double play, but McGraw tallied during the play.

In the third, Meekin started the fun by sending a neat single along first base line. Van Haltren tapped a slow one to Reitz, forcing Meekin out at second. Tiernan singled to Kelley, advancing Van Haltren to second. Hoffer was going "up in the air," and Joyce, letting four wide ones pass, trotted down to first, filling the bases.

At this juncture the most sensational catch seen at the Polo Grounds this season was made. Davis smashed a long high drive into deep right. O'Brien turned and ran like a deer. To miss it meant a home run and four tallies. The ball would have fallen behind the fielder in starting the right field bleachers from the ball grounds. Seeing this, O'Brien, holding his arms outstretched, made a splendid spring and flung himself bodily half way over the partition and caught the ball. The catch was cheered to the echo. Van Haltren, however, scored on the throw in, and Tiernan and Joyce moved up a peg. Both scored on Gleason's timely hit to centre.

In the fourth the visitors made their second and last run. With one man out, O'Brien went to first on four balls. Van Haltren made a beautiful catch of Clarke's short fly. Reitz rapped a single past Clark, and O'Brien hustled around to third and scored on Quinn's liner to centre.

Three consecutive singles gave the home team a run in the fourth. In the sixth, with two men out, a base on balls, a single, two doubles, and Van Haltren's hit to left for a home run with two men on bases, yielded the New Yorks 4 more runs.

Hugh Jennings, the visitors' crack short stop, who was injured in yesterday's game, was very much better last night.

The third and last game of the present series with Baltimore will be played to-day. Seymour and Corbett will be the opposing pitchers.

The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	2	1	1	0	0	McGraw, 3b.	1	0	1	1	0
Tiernan, rf.	2	2	3	1	0	Kelley, lf.	0	2	1	0	0
Joyce, 3b.	1	2	1	1	0	Stenzel, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	0	3	5	0	O'Brien, rf.	1	0	5	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	1	3	1	Clark, 2b.	0	1	7	4	0
Wilson, c.	0	0	4	1	1	Reitz, 2b.	0	1	3	4	1
W. Cl'k, 1b.	0	0	6	1	0	Quinn, ss.	0	1	5	4	0
Holmes, lf.	2	2	2	0	0	Bow'man, c.	0	1	0	1	1
Meekin, p.	1	2	3	1	0	Hoffer, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total.	8	11	27	12	2	Total.	2	6	24	15	2

New York	0	0	3	1	0	4	0	0	..	—8
Baltimore	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—2	

Earned runs—New York, 3. Two-base hits—Joyce, Holmes, Clark. Home runs—Van Haltren. Stolen bases—Tiernan, 2; Van Haltren, McGraw. Double plays—Gleason, Davis, W. Clark; Quinn, Clark. First base on balls—Off Meekin, 4; off Hoffer, 3. Struck out—By Meekin, 4. First base on errors—New York, 1; Baltimore, 1. Left on bases—New York, 4; Baltimore, 6. Umpires—O'Day and McDonald.

OTHER LEAGUE GAMES.

Boston, 8; Brooklyn, 7.

BOSTON, June 29.—Brooklyn earned more runs than Boston to-day, yet lost the game, 8 to 7, errors and chance hits giving Boston the victory. Boston played an errorless game. Klobedanz was batted pretty freely, ten hits being made off him up to the eighth inning. Nichols was then substituted and held the visitors down to one hit for the remainder of the game. It was not an especially interesting game, although there were a number of brilliant individual plays. The score:

Boston	1	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	1	—8
Brooklyn	1	0	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	—7

Earned runs—Boston, 1; Brooklyn, 5. Base hits—Boston, 11; Brooklyn, 11. Batteries—Boston, Nichols, Klobedanz, and Yeager; Brooklyn, Kennedy and A. Smith. Errors—Boston, 0; Brooklyn, 5. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

Chicago, 36; Louisville, 7.

CHICAGO, June 29.—The greatest picnic of the season in the line of baseball occurred at the West Side Park to-day, when the Colts broke the record by scoring 36 runs on thirty-two hits for a total of fifty-one bases. Frazer lasted two and a half innings, then gave way to Jones, but to no advantage. Johnson had an eye badly cut by an ugly bounder, and Decker was painfully injured by a pitched ball, both being forced to retire. Callahan made but little effort to pitch after the third inning. Score:

Chicago	3	5	7	1	2	1	2	7	8	—36
Louisville	0	0	1	0	5	0	1	0	0	—7

Earned runs—Chicago, 19; Louisville, 6. Base hits—Chicago, 32; Louisville, 14. Batteries—Chicago, Callahan and Donohue; Louisville, Jones, Frazer, and Butler. Errors—Chicago, 1; Louisville, 9. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

Philadelphia, 10; Washington, 9.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—Washington put up a weird fielding game this afternoon, accumulating nine assorted errors, but at that the Philadelphias only won by a slight margin. The Washingtons jumped on Orth for seven hits in the first two innings, when they secured six of their nine runs, but only made five hits in the remaining seven innings. Attendance, 2,075. Score:

Washington	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	0—	9
Philadelphia	1	0	0	1	0	3	3	1	1—	10

Earned runs—Washington, 3; Philadelphia, 5. Base hits—Washington, 12; Philadelphia, 14. Batteries—Washington, Swaim and McGuire; Philadelphia, Orth and Boyle. Errors—Washington, 9; Philadelphia, 2. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Pittsburg, 9; Cleveland, 3.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 29.—Cleveland lost to-day's game in the fourth inning, when its new college pitcher, Clark, was batted freely. The Clevelands at critical moments put up a ragged fielding game, while the Pittsburgs played a game without an error. Hawley pitched a steady, effective game. Score:

Cleveland	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3	
Pittsburg	0	0	0	6	0	0	1	2	..	—9

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1; Pittsburg, 1. Base hits—Cleveland, 7; Pittsburg, 9.—Batteries—Cleveland, Clark and Criger; Pittsburg, Hawley and Merritt. Errors—Cleveland, 4; Pittsburg, 0. Umpire—Mr. McDermott.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN

Many Race Meets Will Attract Lovers of Cycle Speed on July 3 and 5.

SOME OF THE LARGER ONES

At Manhattan Beach Track the Two Days' Meet of the Excelsior Boat Club—Road Race of Union County Roadsters.

Lovers of cycle racing will find it hard to decide where to visit next Saturday and the following Monday by reason of the many race meets arranged for those two days within the Metropolitan district. Choice need not be limited to track events, as several road races are projected for the two days. Entered in the lists of the meets announced for Saturday and Monday are nearly all the finest amateur riders of New York, New Jersey, and Long Island, and a large number of well-known professionals, local and from a distance.

Among the larger race meets for Saturday is that of the Excelsior Boat Club, beginning on that day and concluding on Monday, at the Manhattan Beach track. The entries, which closed last Saturday, contain the names of many amateur stars and a good representation of the professional element. On Saturday the events will be four amateur half-mile novice, one mile open, one mile handicap, and one mile tandem, and two professional—one mile open and two mile handicap. On Monday there will be the same number of races, for the amateurs the one mile novice, quarter mile open, one mile handicap, and two mile tandem, and for professionals the half mile open and one mile handicap. The prizes will be the full L. A. W. value in each race.

A number of special match races have also been arranged. One of the most interesting of these will be a pursuit race for Saturday between Charlie Hadfield of Newark, the winner of last year's Irvington-Millburn race, and J. Frank Starbuck, who is matched to race Jimmie Michael at Charles River Park, Boston, the next Monday. The contestants will start from opposite sides of the track at the pistol shot and race unpaced until one is caught or the winner reaches his place of starting at the end of the race distance. For July 5 two of the speediest professionals will race. Special trains will be run by the Long Island Railroad and the large number of entries promises two days of fine sport.

For those who prefer road racing the road tournament to be held on Saturday by the Union County Roadsters on the Irvington-Millburn course will be a drawing card. Among the events of the tournament will be a twenty-five mile tandem handicap, probably the first tandem road race held in this country. For this the first time prize is a special '97 model tandem. A fifteen-mile single race is also projected, for the first time prize to consist of a special racing wheel. The tandem handicap is expected to reveal several dark horses, as many of the entries are from fast men who have never competed in a race. The racing team of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen has entered, and is looking for plums. Alexander and Tracy, the fast team from Hartford, will probably be the scratch men. Among other entries are those of Warner and Glasel of the New York County Wheelmen, Teybet and Hummer of the North End Wheelmen, and Kohles and Foss of the Triumph Wheelmen.

In the single-wheel event the number of good men entered assures a close contest. Some of them are Joseph Thompson of the Greenwich Wheelmen, W. S. French of the Morris Wheelmen, James R. Harrison of the Vim Bicycle Club, D. J. Sweeney of the Pierce Cycling Club, and C. F. Hulen, E. Martini, W. Spree, and W. H. Hicks, Jr., of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen.

Another large race meet for Monday is that of the Atalanta Wheelmen to be held on the Waverly Park track in Newark. Attractive inducements have been offered professionals in the three events—one mile open, one half mile handicap, and five-mile handicap—which have been arranged. The firsts in each event are cash prizes of $100, and the total of the professional prizes amounts to $525. The amateur events arranged are one-half mile novice, one mile open, one-half mile handicap, one-half mile open, and two-mile handicap, and the total amount of the amateur prizes is $375. Entries closed last Monday, and the character of the riders on the lists gives assurance of interesting racing.

On July 3 will also be held the annual amateur and professional races of the Vim Bicycle Club of Newark, on the New Jersey Bicycle Company's new board track at Vailsburg, N. J. A large number of entries have already been received. On Saturday afternoon a race meet will be held at Olympia Park, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, which will be confined to amateurs. The events are four, and in addition there will be several exhibitions against time. A good entry list has been filled out.

BREAKS A WORLD'S RECORD.

One Mile in 2:05 1-5 at the Illinois State Fair Grounds.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 29.—Arthur Gardiner of Chicago in to-day's races of the National Circuit bicycle meet, held at the State Fair Grounds, broke the world's one-mile handicap record. There were eighteen starters in the race, Gardiner, Merkens, and Wolf Cohurn being the scratch men. Gardiner won the race, his time being 2:05 1-5 The world's previous record was 2:05 3-5, made by Mertens this year.

Asphalt to the Hudson Boulevard.

Henry Byrne, who has the contract for building the approach to the Mercer Street viaduct, Jersey City, which will afford wheelmen a continuous asphalted route from the Pennsylvania depot to the Hudson County Boulevard, yesterday notified the Street and Water Board that the filling over the meadow had settled sufficiently to allow of the construction of the macadamized road. The work will be commenced this week and will be prosecuted vigorously. The viaduct connects with Church Street on the Heights. This will also be asphalted, and its name changed to Mercer Street.

Titus and Starbuck to Race.

Fred J. Titus and J. Frank Starbuck have agreed to race for a $1,000 purse on July 17, at the Manhattan Beach track. The winner of the event will be matched against Jimmie Michael or some other middle distance star fast enough to be classed. The distance will be twenty miles, and each rider will be limited to eighteen pacemakers.

Niantic Wheelmen's Race Off.

On account of the recent fatal accident on the Hudson County Boulevard the Hudson County Freeholders have announced that the race meet of the Niantic Wheelmen arranged for July 5 will not be permitted. Probably no racing of any kind will hereafter be allowed on that course.

WOMEN'S CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Standing of the Players at the End of the Twelfth Round.

LONDON, June 29.—The eleventh and twelfth rounds of the women's international chess tournament were played to-day. Appended are the scores up to date:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
*Barry	6½	4½	*Hertzsch	4	7
*Bonnefin	7½	3½	*M'ller-H'rt'ng	2½	8½
Eschwege	5½	5½	*Rudge	9	0
*Fagan	8½	1½	Stevenson	1	11
*Field	6	4	*Sydney	6	5
Finn	3½	8½	*Thomas	5	5
Forbes-Sharpe	2½	9½	Thorold	7½	4½
*Fox	5½	3½	De la Vigne	2	10
Gooding	8	4	Watson	6½	5½
Hooke	6	6	*Worrall	7	2

*Games unfinished.

Total number of games won, 110; total number of games lost, 110; adjourned games, 10.

Piepgras Is Building a New Boat.

Henry Piepgras, the City Island yacht builder, is building for himself a sloop which promises to be very fast. The boat is 35 feet over all, 24 feet on the water line, and has 11 feet beam. She is remarkably clean cut, with an overhang bow and stern, and will carry an iron centreboard weighing 700 pounds, besides 3,000 pounds of lead on her keel. Two feet of water will float her with the board up. One entirely new feature that her builder has introduced is a device to keep the boat from tightening about the centreboard box. She will carry only a jib and mainsail. It is expected that she will be launched about July 15.

BICYCLES. BICYCLES.

NEW PRICES ON COLUMBIA BICYCLES

The Standard of the World

1897 COLUMBIAS — The Best Bicycles made	REDUCED TO	$75
1896 COLUMBIAS — Second only to 1897 Models	REDUCED TO	60
1897 HARTFORDS — Equal to most bicycles,	REDUCED TO	50
HARTFORDS — PATTERN 2,	REDUCED TO	45
HARTFORDS — PATTERN 1,	REDUCED TO	40
HARTFORDS — PATTERNS 5 and 6,	REDUCED TO	30

Nothing in the market approached the value of these bicycles at the former prices; what are they now?

POPE MFG. CO., HARTFORD, CONN.

New York Stores: Brooklyn Cycle Co.: 12 WARREN STREET, 60TH STREET AND BOULEVARD. Downtown, 555 Fulton St., Uptown, 1,241 Fulton St.

Fourth of July and Vacation Sale

$5.00

Your choice of $15.00 Golf-Bicycle Suits, of good material, and suitable for Bicycling or Vacation wear.

$2.75 Golf-Bicycle Suits that formerly sold for $7.00

ODD BREECHES AND COATS

Formerly $3.00 and $4.00; marked to close regardless of cost at $1.50, $2.00

Golf-Bicycle Hose,	50c., 65c.
Duck Trousers,	95c.
Leather Belts,	20c.
Silk-Lined Caps,	50c.
Bathing Suits,	75c. up

$50 SPALDING BICYCLES

New, 1896 models, with '97 tires and Christy Saddle. Spalding's guarantee. Men's, $50; Women's, $60. Sold on installments.

The Best Bicycle Bargain of the Year, $60

A. G. Spalding & Bros., 126-130 Nassau St. | Spalding-Bidwell Co., 29, 31, 33 W. 42d St.

Only a Few Days More OF THE Humber=Remington AUCTION SALE IN THE JAFFRAY BUILDING, Cor. Broadway and Leonard St. A FEW 1897 Globe Cycles (Ladies' and Gents', all new,) Will Be Offered To-day.

GALES.

A strictly high-grade wheel made under our own supervision in this city.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Per Month..... $2.00

Amusements This Evening.

CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée.
KNICKERBOCKER—Round of Pleasure—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—CONEY ISLAND—Concerts—Afternoon and Evening.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concerts—8:00.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New York vs. Baltimore—4:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

WHO ARE THE BOURBONS?

The Tribune is inclined to make ponderous fun of those who resist the latest Tariff bill. It calls them Bourbons and says that they are "fatuous worshippers of British theories" and that they "represent half a century ago and not the brilliant closing of the nineteenth century."

The simile is unfortunate. Bourbons, in a figurative sense, are those who "never learn and never forget." The Tribune is itself a very complete and definite type of Bourbon in that sense. It cannot forget that the industries of the United States were once infants; it cannot learn that they have grown up and are now crowding their far older brothers in every quarter of the globe.

It cannot forget that the manufactures of the United States once were quite unable to satisfy the needs of its actual consumption. It cannot learn that these manufactures can in 1897 turn out, in all important products, in six months of activity, all the goods the people of this country can use in a year. Above all, it cannot forget that the political contributions of favored manufacturers are the chief resource of the Republican campaign funds, and it will not learn that there are corrupt payments for legislation sold, and that this legislation raises profits but not wages.

Your real Bourbon was not only stubborn and stupid; he was also and always greedy and unscrupulous.

WHY ENROLL?

So far as can now be told, Mr. QUIGG'S new enrollment, made last night, is very much like the old enrollment. Why not?

Why should any good citizen enroll himself as a Republican for this coming municipal campaign, according to Mr. QUIGG'S invitation? That is a question which must have presented itself to all the thoughtful citizens to whom the invitation is addressed.

In the first place, a "Republican enrollment" for a municipal campaign is plainly contrary to the intent of the Constitution of the State. The convention which adopted the amendment providing for separate municipal elections was controlled by a majority of men who were in National politics Republicans. But they wisely omitted their own political partisanship, and they tried to eliminate political partisanship altogether, from the consideration of local government, leaving municipal elections to turn on municipal issues. These might be very important. It might be a serious question for every taxpayer and every citizen whether the city should undertake, for example, an extensive and costly series of public improvements which would not yield a return in money until after many years. But upon such a question as this men's judgments would be determined by considerations that had nothing whatever to do with their political affiliations. Democrats and Republicans might be arrayed together upon each side without asking or caring what the politics of their coworkers were.

There is no such question up for settlement now. What we have to do next November is to arrange for the municipal housekeeping of Greater New York, so that the work of the City Government may be as efficient and as economical as possible. We all have exactly the same interest in this. There is a good way and a bad way of looking after parks and docks and streets and administering the Police and Fire Departments. But there is no Republican way and no Democratic way of doing any one of these things. Republican and Democratic taxpayers are alike concerned to get the worth of their money in the work of the Municipal Government and to keep out of it the tax eaters, whether they call themselves Democrats or Republicans. The man who will enroll himself as a Democrat or a Republican has no proper appreciation of what he is doing.

Of course, the first and most important thing is to get the best man for Mayor, and the best man means, among other things, a man who is not hampered with any obligations to any set of tax eaters. SETH LOW is by common consent such a man, and he has been put in nomination in such a way as to make his official independence easy. What earthly difference does it make to the desirableness of having him for Mayor whether the man who is appealed to as a citizen of Greater New York to support him voted for MCKINLEY or BRYAN in 1896 or for CLEVELAND or HARRISON in 1892?

Mr. QUIGG'S invitation to enroll was addressed only to those who voted for MCKINLEY last year in the Presidential election and "intend to act with the Republican Party at the next election." That is to say, whether the Republican Party indorses Mr. LOW or nominates PLATT'S man, upon considerations which have nothing whatever to do with the good government of Greater New York. Of course, if the Republican Party nominates anybody else than Mr. LOW, it will do so in order to turn Greater New York over to Tammany Hall. Why should any good citizen, by enrolling himself as a Republican, give a proxy that may be used for such a purpose? It is auspicious for the cause of good government that Mr. LOW should have been put in nomination already, and that "the Republican Party" cannot, by indorsing his nomination, claim his election as a Republican victory. If he were run as a straight and original Republican candidate, he would run burdened with all the offenses of the party at Washington and at Albany, with the Dingley-Allison tariff and the Raines law. That would be too heavy a handicap for the most respected citizen of Greater New York to carry. Whoever votes for him now will be at liberty to vote for him simply because he believes him to be the best man for Mayor. Why should any such voter hamper himself by "enrolling" under the Platt-Quigg banner?

GOV. BLACK'S "SCHOLAR AND POLITICIAN."

Gov. BLACK is not cheerful as to the present and future value of the scholar in public affairs. He thinks it is already decidedly less than in the "earlier days of the Republic." Then "the statesman, the politician, and the scholar were the same." Now he fears that there is a tendency in the scholar not to "grow to the size of a statesman," but to "shrink to the crippled stature of a critic."

Mr. BLACK'S mind is confused. He is not well-informed as to facts, and his reasoning as to the facts he knows is obscure and feeble. There are men in whom the "statesman, politician, and scholar" are joined to-day, and they are as valuable as in the "earlier days of the Republic." Mr. CARL SCHURZ is one of them, President LOW is another, and they are types of a considerable and influential class. Among those now or recently in public life, Dr. WHITE, our Ambassador to Germany; President WILSON, late Postmaster General, and, in a less pronounced fashion, Speaker REED, are examples. Of those taking a direct and effectual part in political agitation in our own State, Mr. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, Mr. JAMES C. CARTER, Mr. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Mr. EDWARD M. SHEPARD, Mr. ELIHU ROOT, Mr. EVERETT P. WHEELER—these are all scholarly men, and they are politicians, too, in the best sense. It would not be easy to point to a period in the politics of the country or of the State in which their superiors were to be found or in which the class to which they belong were doing better work.

It is true that these men are all critics. Those that live in New York are critics of Gov. BLACK. But they are not of "crippled stature." Gov. BLACK is also a "critic," a most persistent and confident one. Does he think that his "stature" compares favorably with theirs? No man of any energy or brains can mingle in public affairs and not be a critic. It is his privilege and his duty and a very necessity of his nature. There can be no change for the better without criticism, and we must judge the critic by the change he seeks, and by the justice, soundness, and good sense of his criticism. By that standard Gov. BLACK'S rank is not so high that to differ with him is inevitably wrong. The Governor assumes that it is. That fact alone shows that he has not the breadth and openness of mind that a critic should have. As between the men he criticises and those who criticise him, he ought not to raise the question of stature. It makes him ridiculous.

The real pest of the time is the class who are neither statesmen nor scholars, and who are politicians only from mean motives. They are not peculiar to the present day. There were many of them in the "earlier days." WASHINGTON was plagued with them and denounced them in no measured terms. JEFFERSON scolded at them, though he knew how to use them. CLAY and WEBSTER predicted that they would ruin the country if they could not be put down. LINCOLN declared that the fight with them would test the vigor of the Nation as severely as the struggle for the Union. But though they are always a nuisance, and, to a certain degree, a danger, the country has on the whole overcome them. They really are on the losing side in the long run, because the honesty and sense of the people are stronger than any combination of greed and trickery.

Just now, in this State, they are apparently on top. Mr. T. C. PLATT is their leader, and through such agents as PAYN and ALDRIDGE, and—with all proper respect for his office—Mr. BLACK himself, he rules the party which has unchecked sway in the State. But they cannot remain on top. They appeal only to motives that are not lastingly dominant, and sooner or later they will be overthrown—probably, as the signs now are, soon rather than late. It is an evidence of Mr. BLACK'S own narrowness of vision that he has cast in his lot with them. He had a splendid chance. No man of his age in this State ever had its equal. He was made Governor by a vote so large and so made up that it freed him from all partisan ties and gave him a power that, used for the public good alone, would have been invincible. He did not take the chance that was offered him. Apparently he could not see it. Perhaps, had his mind been more severely trained in the pursuit of essential and lasting truth, had he been more of a scholar and less of a politician, he might have chosen the better part.

YALE'S POSITION.

In spite of all the excited comment and still more excited predictions which followed Cornell's victory at Poughkeepsie on Friday, there is not a little reason to believe that Yale University will once again endeavor to form a dual league with Harvard. It is said by those who profess to know the minds of the inner brotherhood that Yale desires not only to row exclusively with Harvard, but also to play baseball and football with her alone. If that be true, track athletics will also undoubtedly be included in the plan. Princeton's tiger-striped champions will not again be permitted to tear holes in Yale's rush line for touch-downs nor to make run-earning base hits off the catapult throwing of her pitchers. Nor will Pennsylvania be allowed to capture any more championships in running and jumping.

This is not a new attitude on the part of Yale, but it is more difficult to understand now than it was some twenty-three or twenty-four years ago when it was first assumed. At that time Yale and Harvard were the only great universities in the country, and from their large student bodies they could draw forces of athletes that might well claim the right to compete in exclusive contests. Even then, however, Princeton intruded with baseball and football victories, and as far back as 1875 Cornell began to make her presence felt in aquatic sports. To-day Yale and Harvard do not outstrip all other universities in numbers, nor in what may be called social prestige. It is, therefore, difficult to see on what ground Yale can claim the privilege of competing only with Harvard.

One of her sons, if correctly reported, said in an interview at Poughkeepsie that Yale did not claim superiority in athletics to all other colleges, but only to Harvard. This is equivalent to saying that she is unwilling to enter into contests with any university but the one she is sure she can beat. Such a position can hardly be representative of the general feeling of the undergraduate body at Yale. Her sons have always distinguished themselves for pluck and fortitude in defeat, and in spite of the fact that she has made excuses for her defeat by Cornell, while Harvard has made none, lovers of sport generally are prepared to see the prestige of the proverbial "Yale sand" maintained.

If Yale does form a dual league with Harvard, she must at once relinquish all claims to athletic championship and admit that she has been outclassed. Of course, if Yale men are willing to swallow such a bitter pill as that, it is their own affair, and while every one will wonder at their taste, no one will dispute their privilege. But if Yale desires to regain the proud position she used to hold as the leader of American colleges in contests calling for skill, pluck, endurance, and enterprise, she must beat Cornell at rowing, Pennsylvania at track games, and Princeton at football and baseball. The fact that she has led these institutions in former years will not help her now. She must win back what she has fairly lost. It remains to be seen whether the wisdom of undergraduates is capable of perceiving the force of public opinion. Perhaps the alumni will help the youngsters a little.

NOT WHILE MAN IS SO SELFISH.

The abolition of all the needless clangor in this metropolis of many noises, which at least two of our contemporaries are striving for, is "a consummation devoutly to be wished," but a few of us are not likely to live to enjoy it. Mrs. BESANT well says that the ideal state of the Socialists (which in her amiable ignorance she confuses with Mr. DEBS'S plan of a colony to make him powerful,) can never be achieved "while man is so selfish." A great many other things that seem to be very desirable cannot be accomplished, either, while man is so selfish. The people who make the noises, or cause them to be made, are as influential and have as much right to do as they please in this town, and on the surface of the earth, as the people who object to the noises. That is one difficulty. Then, very often, folks will violently protest against bell ringing in the streets, or the cries of hucksters, who are responsible themselves for nuisances quite as bad.

The owner of a prowling cat (if any one can be said to own an animal so independent as a cat) will write a complaint to his newspaper of cats owned by (or living by the grace of) his neighbors whose music keeps him awake nights. The owner of the boiler factory may be the loudest in his objections to the ringing of the bells of a church near his house. While men are so selfish, not much can be done to stop the noises. The best the Magistrates can do, when complaint is made, is to examine into the merits of each particular case and inflict the penalty according to the law, if the law provides a penalty.

When all the needless yelling, tooting, clanging, ringing and whistling had ceased, this borough of Manhattan would still be no paradise on earth, and the sensibilities of some of its inhabitants (those for whom life is always more or less painful because of its crudeness) would be shocked more than ever, in the stillness, by the evidences of gross vulgarity on every hand; and these could not be eliminated until men became still less selfish. The ear being relieved, the eye would be still more apt to take offense at the unpleasant sights on every hand, particularly at the ghastly monstrosities in the pictures of current journalism. Why should we look for any refinement in a people who not only permit but encourage the circulation of the sort of pictures the latest "murder mystery" has brought forth?

Nothing in the foregoing remarks should be taken to indicate that we do not earnestly desire an abatement of the noises in our streets; but we have small hope for it at present.

VOCIFEROUS DETECTIVES.

The freak journals, those startling and irrepressible caterers to the gross and savage side of human nature, are having a particularly fine time with their new "murder mystery." Not content with doing "detective work" themselves, and putting all the celebrated detectives of fact and fiction to shame with their owlish wisdom, they are also pressing their readers into service to help ferret out the mystery. The World promises $500 to that one of its intelligent customers who shall solve the mystery, provided the solution is for The World alone. The Journal, as usual, does better. The Journal, by the way, is generally doing better nowadays. The pupil is taking the master's place now. Mr. HEARST will give $1,000 to any one who has a clue or a theory that shall prove potent and effective, and no questions asked either.

Meanwhile page after page of each publication is given up daily to theorizing and dwelling upon the ghastly and revolting details of the finding of two parts of a mangled corpse. People who do not see the freak journals may get an idea of the sort of stuff that is printed from this choice bit of theorizing. A torn and soiled copy of an obscure Chicago publication called The Progressive Thinker was found in a valise supposed, on very insufficient evidence, to belong to the murdered man. Therefore we have it set down as an ascertained fact that "he was a student on certain lines of advanced thought."

That this sickening iteration of the few ascertained facts, mingled with the figments of imagination not too robust, may lead, in some way, to the detection of the murderer is not impossible. Yet it seems that in an enlightened age criminals might be brought to justice in a manner less demoralizing to the whole community.

Walking delegates have induced workmen in the building trades to do some wonderful things in vindication of the right of the walking delegate to live without labor. But they have never succeeded in committing a body of workmen to a more preposterous proposition than that in defense of which the plasterers are now striking. It is nothing less than the right to appoint the foreman, who is the representative of the employer and whose business it is to see that the men do their work. According to the demand of the strikers, the employer must apply to the union for permission to appoint the foreman of his own choice. It is only when the union has given its consent that the appointment takes effect. Of course, this means that the men work as much or as little as they please. In the character of an inspector of their work the foreman's usefulness to his employer would under this arrangement be quite destroyed. It is inconceivable that the employers should accede to such a demand except under the pressure of actual necessity. Most of them have "strike clauses" in their contracts which relieve them of compulsion to accept whatever terms their workmen may offer. But even if they had not that protection, they would have the advantage. The demand of the union proceeds upon the assumption that it is more necessary for employers to keep plasterers at work than it is for plasterers to eat.

The "art departments" of such of our esteemed daily contemporaries as still maintain those curious appendages are liable to get them into grievous trouble. One of them yesterday presented its readers with what purported to be a portrait of Baron VON BULOW, the new German Minister for Foreign Affairs, but was in fact a recognizable likeness of the late HANS VON BULOW, the pianist. There seems to be a special liability to the confusion of music and politics among our pictorial contemporaries. Upon the election of M. FAURE as President of the French Republic, another of them published as his portrait that of FAURE, the famous baritone. Only a few days ago, also, pictures were printed of the three new high-school Principals, who were described as the principals in a rather sensational will case now pending. Thus is the power of the press magnified and the enlightenment of the public promoted.

It seems odd that the Board of Health should be invoked to stop the slaughter of foot passengers at the corner of Broadway and Fourteenth Street. But in fact there could be no more legitimate occasion for the interference of that body, and the large powers bestowed upon that body enable it to interfere to some purpose. The proposed amendment to the Sanitary Code limits the speed on curves to two miles an hour. This seems to be well within the danger line. Of course, it will embarrass the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. The business of the company has without doubt been facilitated and the convenience of its passengers promoted by the dangerous speed maintained on this curve. It will be necessary for the engineers of the company to find some other expedient for doing what the swift rounding of the curves accomplished. Whether they find it or not, it is no longer permissible to the company to put the lives of peaceable passers in imminent danger. As upon almost all other occasions, the powers of the Board of Health have been used wisely and for the public safety.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—That book sold in London this week for the amazing price of £4,000 is a Mazarine Bible only in the sense that it and the real Mazarine Bible are specimens of the same edition—the first of all editions printed from movable types. But though it was the Bible upon which GUTENBERG and his partners first tried his new invention, there were some queer features, not at all indicative of piety, about their enterprise. Not only did they cut the types in close imitation of the handwriting of a famous copyist, the monk GODEFALCUS, or GOTTSCHALK, but FAUST took the printed Bibles to Amsterdam and declared to possible buyers that they were written by hand. The general impression that the fathers of printing were semi-saints is not well founded.

—A curious shifting of population has been noted by close observers in the South, and they predict as the result of it industrial changes of the most important kind. This movement consists in a steady emigration of negroes to both the eastern and the western portions of the North, and a similar influx of white laborers from the crowded centres of the manufacturing States. The change is especially noticeable in Georgia, and there it is expected to produce not only a desirable admixture of artisans with the class of small agriculturists, but also a decided improvement in the condition of blacks and whites. For one thing, the new adjustment of population will put an end to the nearly exclusive devotion to cotton raising and the consequent overproduction of that staple. The reliance on cotton in Georgia has not been due to belief in the profitableness of that crop as compared with others, but to the negro's familiarity with it and his inability to turn his industry in other directions. He will find the needed instruction in other communities, while the white immigrants in the South will soon diversify its products as well as make possible the rapid development of its manufactures. A point upon which it is well to lay emphasis is the tendency of the negro to improve his moral and intellectual status in direct ratio with his opportunities to mingle with the other race.

—Retail grocers in Connecticut profess the utmost eagerness to obey the pure food law, but they say that the wicked New York jobbers send them adulterated goods, and that to employ an analytic chemist to pass upon each separate article would bring ruin in a week. The jobbers, on the other hand, while admitting that they deal in sophisticated molasses and spices, assert that the Connecticut dealers know exactly what they are getting in each case, and get what they do because it is cheap. Evidently somebody is telling the thing that is not true, and it would take a lot of proof to convince a disinterested observer that all the wickedness is on this side of the line.

—Up in the lake region of Central New York, a region that has been prolific of strange theologies ever since the day of JOSEPH SMITH, they are now wondering at the antics of some people who are called "Knee-benders." They live on the eastern shore of Seneca Lake, north of Ovid, and as yet they number only a dozen or so, but the attention of their neighbors has been fastened on them with an intentness in which some observers detect the signs of interest not altogether derisive. The original "Knee-bender" is a Swede of some education and refinement. Two months ago he abandoned the cultivation of his farm and began to spend many hours each day kneeling at the summit of a small hill near his house. Soon he claimed to have received a command to remain on his knees for the rest of his life, and since then, so far as known, he has not once stood erect. At first his family and friends regarded him as insane, but soon they decided that he was a prophet, and one after another they began to imitate his behavior. Now they all go about on their knees while attending to their necessary duties, and have even removed every chair from their houses. Strangely enough, they do not assume the kneeling attitude as that of prayer, and just what the motive is they will not, or cannot, explain to the uninitiate. Their cult is apparently more socialistic than pietistic, for the god they believe in is wholly impersonal and little more than a concept of nature as a first cause. The "Knee-benders" do not seek to make converts, shun notoriety, and observe all the ordinary proprieties of life. They are not faith-cure fanatics but refuse to employ physicians in cases of illness or accident, holding that both are punishments for sin, and are therefore to be endured submissively, whatever may be the consequences.

PERSONAL.

—There is something distinctly amusing in Senator PLATT'S solemn announcement that he is thoroughly satisfied with all that Mr. QUIGG has done, and approves of all his plans. Since the relation between Senator PLATT and Mr. QUIGG is much like that between a Mahatma and his projected aura, this identity of sentiment is hardly remarkable. One comes from Washington and the other from the Desert of Gobi, but distance does not count with adepts, and the material always backs up the shade.

—In a long letter about her row with the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Company, Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH LEASE establishes an extremely strong case for herself by proving, first, that she has paid her debt in full, and second, that she will die before she will pay the amount still due. There is something essentially feminine, and therefore admirable, in the logic of this position, and it is not strange that after attaining it, Mrs. LEASE rests herself by making remarks of a nature comminatory rather than argumentative. Her chief cause of irritation appears to be the fact that behind the mortgage company she sees a certain JANE MARSH, presumably a woman, who insists on a fulfillment of the bond without any regard whatever for the emotions or politics of the party of the first part. "My two-thirds equity," writes Mrs. LEASE, "my earnings and the toil of years, have been stolen from me by a legal process as dishonest and as infamous, as contrary to the true spirit of liberty, as that which permitted the slaveholder to sell flesh and blood at so much per pound at an auction block. Yet the Jarvis-Conklin Company, alias JANE MARSH, through her little jack-in-the-box attorney here, wants more, and the poor, pitiful little fellow prates about putting me in jail. If imprisoning a woman after they have taken her home and earnings is necessary to enlighten the people of the West as to the methods used by the Shylock loan companies, why, proceed. Martyrs have been needed in every age of the world to arouse the people, but they should be warned in time that the material for docile, submissive, saint-like martyrs is not found plentiful in Kansas." Evidently not. How Mrs. LEASE is going to get back her house is not apparent, and there is a dreadful likelihood that JANE MARSH will finally succeed in collecting on her recently granted judgment.

—Possibly the pastor of St. Michael's Church is trying just a few too many experiments in his endeavors to find at what hour on Sunday it is most convenient for the bicyclists to attend service. One doesn't have to be much of a Puritan to see that there is loss of dignity in subordinating established church customs to the exigencies of century runs and general wheeling.

CURRENT NOTES.

Plans are on foot for the establishment of a home for aged Spiritualists in Chicago.

* * *

Two of the opposing nominees in the Fourth District of Indiana, to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by the death of Objector Holman, are clergymen.

* * *

Tobacco has been grown successfully in small quantities for some years past in Prince Edward Island, mainly at Miscouche, and now some of the farmers intend to attempt its production more largely.

* * *

President McKinley has declined the invitation to visit Oregon this Summer, as he did that to visit San Francisco and other points in California. The demands of the public business and the long time the trip would keep him away from the National capital are given as the chief reasons.

* * *

President G. J. Kollen of Hope College, Holland, Mich., made the pleasing announcement at the commencement last week that he had succeeded in raising a fund of $100,000 on a recent trip to the eastern section of the country. One liberal gentleman contributed $50,000 and another $20,000.

* * *

It has been decided definitely to build Boston's new Masonic Temple upon the site of the burned structure, at Tremont and Boylston Streets. It will be a steel-framed granite-faced nine-story building, reaching a height of 125 feet above the sidewalk—the extreme height allowed by the building laws of the city. It will have a front of 81 feet on Tremont Street and 100 feet on Boylston.

* * *

Some students in Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., have organized what they call a rival of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity and have named it the Phi Beta Kappa Nu. Men and women are eligible to membership if of sufficient attainments in scholarship. President Henry Wade Rogers of the university was chosen the first honorary member of the new fraternity. Its birth is due to dissatisfaction with the choice of members made for the old society from the class recently graduated.

* * *

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn has written a letter contradicting the published report that he had declared that the doctrine of the Trinity is "an antiquated superstition." He says that the sermon so reported really took the ground that the doctrine is a mystery which explanations cannot explain and definitions cannot define, but one which is vital in the experience of Christians and witnessed to by the life and faith of the Church Universal.

* * *

Mayor Sylvester Pennoyer of Portland, Oregon, has somewhat tardily contradicted the widely published report that he has an eager desire to fill the executive chair of the State once more. He has served two terms of four years each, and to try it again, he says, "would be too much like eating warmed-over mush." The Mayor is again a Democrat, and, while saying that he will have no more to do with politics, predicts that there will never again be a fusion of his party with the Populists. He feels sure there was "base treachery" last Fall and a year before.

PRACTICAL HOSPITALS NEEDED.

Site Proposed for a Structure for the Sick Poor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In time of plague or war I suppose the leisure fancies of any building legislation would not be literally carried out, so far as the temporary hospitals would be concerned, which would be put in readiness for the sick or wounded. My idea about the immediate help needed for certain sick poor seems to me to resemble the plans for aid which the above unusual circumstances would necessitate. I cannot see why a disastrous state of body which is always with us should be of less dignity or pathos than illness and pain which is sudden and brief. That we fear to contract the plague, if it is not handled well, is not the charitable reason for properly nursing its victims. That soldiers are, usually, brave men, and in agony by the thousand at a day's notice may be interesting incentives to charitable care, but it is not a reason superior in kindness to those reasons which lead us to seek out and nurse the poor in humdrum monotony. I therefore feel as eager to run up a hospital to cover these destitute souls as if their misery were not constant.

Why not build a structure (the first of many, because many such would be possible) practically and simply to meet the existing emergency—one that is a need hoary with age and mossgrown with neglect? The sick in life's battle—why not find them, and take them from destitution to what comforts we can provide? Are the victims of cannon so much more picturesque, when it comes to the nursing, than the victims of cancer? Are our obligations toward the defenders of their country's honor more to be respected than our obligations under the teachings, clear as the sunlight, of our Captain, Christ? Run up a building, where two or three hundred poor can be kept clean and well fed; their sores dressed daily, not weekly; and their lives made decently happy. Let rafters bristle above, and old-fashioned cheapness prevail. Let the notion of building for the distant future be dumped into the sea. Build for to-day. Let the hospital be secondary to the patients it harbors and serves, not a palace that eschews absolute charity because each patient costs so much in machinery. Let us build a barn or barrack for the army of sufferers whom no one is adequately attending to; and if we find one such emergency building ridiculously inadequate, let us humbly confess that we must build another. Yes, a series of them. In ten years the citizens will thank us, even if the hospitals I suggest are then tumbling into ruin. They will not be too expensive to repeat, and yet they will be fire-proof and sanitary. Tents are better than nothing, and there is not a desperately sick person living, suffering also from hunger and the landlord, who would not prefer a roughly finished home that was secure and well supplied to the agonies of anxiety the sufferer now knows.

After all, they should decide for us what we are to do in the question of immediate relief. Have you not seen the command in a man's face who has met with an accident, and is to be lifted up? We give him the position he asks, because his agony makes him king. Let us give a similar respect to the poor, in spite of their poverty, and obey their command, that what can meet the greatest area of need shall be done in the quickest possible way. As for me, I cannot understand why rich contractors should not consent to do the work of putting up a simple charity hospital at a nominal cost. There is plenty of generosity flourishing in shadowy seclusion among business men.

The piece of land on Corlears Park and Front Street, close upon the river, reaching to the foot of Jackson Street, which flanks the park to the west, is an airy spot for the care of a disease (cancer) that particularly needs sea breezes and sunlight. The property, 85 by 50 feet, can be bought for $22,000. Easy terms for a mortgage can be arranged, so favorable that the yearly expenditure would hardly amount to more than the rental of a modest house; and on the premises stand one or two brick tenements that could be used for twenty-five patients while a larger edifice was being built. Go from a stately hospital to the slums, and acquiesce in permitting something between the two extremes. The building laws could be obeyed more easily than might be supposed. Let the admitting capacity of the place be dignified, and the dignity of brick and hard woods, or other boards, stay with the hotels and paying institutions. Be practical; stop playing with the toys of electricity and luxury long enough to solve the problem of ordinary kindness toward the sick poor of a certain class—or any class, for that matter. It will not take an Edison to evolve success in this branch of science, but merely a cable woven of many small contributions, and a neat little system of self-sacrifice in the bosom of each worker at the bedside of our wounded brethren.

Donations for the purchase of this land for a hospital of the comparatively inexpensive sort, which I propose to establish for the needs of present destitution and suffering, can be sent to the Rev. M. Lavelle of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, or directly to my care at 668 Water Street, New York.

ROSE HAWTHORNE LATHROP.
New York City, June 25, 1897.

SUGGESTIONS FOR DR. RAINSFORD

Seek Out Debs and His Followers and Instruct Them, Says a Correspondent

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Rainsford should manifest the interest he feels for Debs and his followers in a way more useful to the country than by writing letters approving their course. He should go among them and instruct them. There is no body of men the country takes as much interest in, because these men expect to make rules governing the prices and business of the country. It is of the utmost importance that they should be good and wise men. The Government could well afford to pay Debs from economic reasons, as it might be a great saving in military equipments, and court and prison expenses. Hereafter they might, if instructed, enforce their behests in a Christian spirit and show more regard for life and property than they have exhibited in the past. The Government has acknowledged that principle in its treatment of the Indians. It is such a wonderful responsibility for men to be self-constituted rulers that they should be converted Christians and pray daily for wisdom. For, when the wicked rule the nations mourn.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.
Mineola, N. Y., June 25, 1897.

How to Obtain a Patent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please tell a constant reader how I can get an invention patented. Must I send a drawing of the invention to some one, and if so, to whom am I to send it? A. L. M.
New York, June 25, 1897.

You will have to send a drawing of your invention to the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C., and apply for a patent upon it. It would be best for you, however, to consult an attorney who looks after this sort of thing, as the requirements of the Patent Office are somewhat difficult for an inexperienced person to comply with.

As to Henry VII.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of yesterday you say that Henry VII. "was perhaps remotely of French origin." Strike out the two adverbs. He was grandson of Catharine of Valois, daughter of Charles VI. Henry was so French that, if at the death of Charles VIII. the Salic law had been abrogated, he, Henry, would have been King of France instead of Louis XII. Henry was descended from the elder branch of Valois, Louis from the younger. F. LEAKE.
Williamstown, June 28, 1897.

Handsomest of Its Kind.

From The Lockport Journal, June 24.

THE NEW YORK TIMES'S illustrated Sunday supplement is becoming famous. It is weekly the handsomest and most satisfactory issue of its kind. The illustrations are all "special" for THE TIMES, and all from actual photographs. They represent live subjects, too. This week, for instance, the entire senior class of Harvard is given and sketchy pictures taken on the spot at the recent Sheepshead Bay Suburban.

NUGGETS.

Not So Very Big After All.

Watts—Did you read about those Kansas hailstones that weighed a pound apiece?
Potts—Yes. But everybody knows what a little thing a pound of ice is.—Indianapolis Journal.

Unproductive.

Summer Boarder—Is this farm of yours very fertile?
Kansas Farmer—Not very. I tried to raise a mortgage on it last year and made a failure.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Two Grand Divisions.

Teacher—How many divisions of mankind are there?
Bobby—My paw says it is divided into the people who earn a living without getting it, and those who get a living without earning it.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Object of His Generosity.

"You say that you want money to buy food for a hungry man whose face you never saw up to this time?"
"Yes, Sir."
"Where is he?"
"He's standin' right here," was the hesitating reply. "I'm him."—Washington Star.

Why So Called.

"Excuse me," said the Thoughtful Guy to the acrobatic gentleman who slid from the top of the circus tent to the ground on a wire, "but just why do you call that 'a slide for life?'"
"Because," said the acrobatic gentleman, "I make my livin' doin' of it.—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

THE COMING WOMAN.

From The Somerville Journal.

Ho! for the store of classic lore
Bound up in the giant mind
Of the maiden sage of tender age,
With her hair done up behind
In a knot antique, severely Greek,
And a wise look in her eye,
While a cynical smile she wears a while,
Does the maid in the Latin high.

She's a connoisseur in literature
Of the good old days of yore,
But her native tongue is a song unsung;
And as for the civil war,
She has never heard a single word,
But the battle of Philippi
Is familiar quite to the erudite
Young maid in the Latin high.

She knows that all of ancient Gaul
Was divided into thirds,
But a twelfth of ten is beneath her ken,
Not worthy a waste of words.
The Tiber's source and the Rubicon's course
She knows much better than I;
But Long Island Sound has never been found
By the maid in the Latin high.

In our own day girls used to play,
But the up-to-date young maid
Of whom I sing is another thing—
She's most abnormally staid.
It's four o'clock teas with her, if you please,
And of gossip a daily supply,
And she gambles for beans with men in their 'teens,
Does the maid in the Latin high.

CANADA LOVES HER BONDS

So Premier Laurier Declares at the Dominion Day Banquet in London.

NO WISH FOR INDEPENDENCE

Could Not Have More Power, Freedom, Happiness, and Prosperity if Separated from England—American Sentiment Toward Great Britain.

LONDON, June 29.—Three hundred and thirty-four guests were present at the banquet given this evening at the Hotel Cecil in honor of Dominion Day. Sir Donald Smith, the Canadian High Commissioner, presided. Among those present were Sir Wilfred Laurier, Premier of the Dominion; the Marquis of Lorne, Lord Derby, Baron Herschell, Sir William V. Whiteway, Premier of Newfoundland, and the other Colonial Premiers, Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, the Canadian Archbishop and Bishops who are now in London many Canadian officers, and members of the House of Commons, among the latter being Prof. James Bryce and Edward Blake.

After the usual loyal toasts, Sir Donald Smith proposed "The Prosperity of the Dominion." Dwelling upon Canada's immense resources, he said that the Canadians might in the future equal in number their friends in the United States. He referred to the proof which the Jubilee celebrations had given of the strong ties binding the Dominion to Great Britain, and coupled the name of Mr. Wilfred Laurier with the toast.

Sir Wilfred Laurier, on rising to respond, was received with prolonged cheering. He said it was a very keen pleasure to him to join in celebrating a nation's birthday in the mother country. At the same time, Canada was never dearer to his heart than at the present moment. Her history equaled, if it did not excel, in dramatic interest the history of England, France, or any other country in the world. She did not choose to assume independence because she was already virtually independent, and could not have more power, freedom, happiness, and prosperity if she were separated from England.

He dwelt at some length upon the relations between England and the United States, and said that since he had been in London he had seen evidences of misapprehension on the part of public men as to the latent sentiment of the Americans toward Great Britain. He would not hesitate to declare that this sentiment was one of affection and reverence. The enmity which once existed between Great Britain, Canada, and the United States had been largely removed by the Queen herself, in such wise and kindly acts as her letter to the widow of Mr. Lincoln and her intervention to prevent friction in the Trent affair.

After an eloquent reference to the Jubilee service at St. Paul's, he said: "Let us hope that the god of war will never spread his wings between England and the United States. If on my deathbed every trace of racial feud has been removed, I shall die happy in the belief that I have not lived in vain." [Loud cheering.]

Other toasts followed, Sir Wilfred Laurier proposing the health of the Chairman.

DINNER TO ENVOY REID.

Entertained with a Distinguished Company by Ambassador Hay.

LONDON, June 29.—The United States Ambassador, Col. John Hay, gave a dinner this evening in honor of the United States Special Embassy.

The guests were the United States Special Envoy, Whitelaw Reid, and Mrs. Reid; Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army, and Mrs. Miles; Rear Admiral J. N. Miller, United States Navy, and Mrs. Miller; the Secretaries of the United States Embassy, Henry White, and Mrs. White; Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, the Marquis of Salisbury, A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury; Sir George Faudel Phillips, Lord Mayor of London, and the Lady Mayoress; Sir Henry Francis Jeune, President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, and Lady Jeune; Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Philip James Stanhope, Countess Tolstoi, Lord and Lady Savile, the Earl and Countess of Portsmouth, the Marquis and Marchioness of Granby, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Henry Asquith, and Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Lady Vernon Harcourt.

AMERICANS HONORED IN PARIS.

M. Hanotaux Entertains the Visiting Monetary Commissioners.

PARIS, June 29.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Hanotaux, gave a luncheon to-day in honor of the United States Monetary Commissioners, Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado, ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois, and Gen. Charles Jackson Paine of Massachusetts.

The United States Ambassador, Gen Horace Porter; the Secretary of the United States Embassy, Henry Vignaud; the Premier, M. Méline; the Minister of Finance, M. Cochery; Senator Fougeirol, Vice President of the Bimetallic League of France, and M. Krantz, reporter of The Budget, were present.

Mr. Stevenson attended the sitting of the French Senate this afternoon. A high official received him at the entrance of the House and conducted him to a seat in the box of the President.

BY ASTOR AND WOLSELEY.

Colonial Premiers Feted at Cliveden and the Horse Guards.

LONDON, June 29.—William Waldorf Astor gave a successful garden party to the Colonial Premiers at his country house, Cliveden, Taplow, this afternoon. The guests were taken in launches from Maidenhead to Cliveden.

This afternoon the Canadian officers attended a special levee given in their honor by General Lord Garnet Wolseley, the Commander in Chief, at the headquarters of the Horse Guards.

Colonials to Lunch at Windsor.

LONDON, June 29.—The Queen has invited all the Colonial troops to a luncheon parade at Windsor Castle next Friday.

ANOTHER PANAMA INQUIRY.

French Chamber Appoints a Committee to Investigate Charges.

PARIS, June 29.—The Chamber of Deputies has appointed another Committee of Inquiry to sift fresh charges brought against members of the Chamber in connection with the Panama scandal.

QUEEN INVITES THE COMMONS.

All the Members Asked to Windsor with Their Wives on Saturday.

LONDON, June 29.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader, read a message from the Queen in reference to the reported dissatisfaction of certain members of the House of Commons with the arrangements for the reception of Commoners at Buckingham Palace last Wednesday.

In the message the Queen expressed desire to receive all members of the House of Commons, with their wives, at Windsor Castle on Saturday next.

TEN YEARS FOR "COL. HAY."

Alleged Brother of the Ambassador Sentenced in London.

LONDON, June 29.—Charles Bertrand, known under the aliases of "Colonel Hay," an alleged brother of the United States Ambassador; "Colonel Travers," "R. S. Marshal of Chicago," and numerous other names, who was committed to trial on June 19, charged with fraud in gaining the acquaintance of women and ordering jewelry, dresses, hats, &c., for them, having the goods sent to hotels, and then borrowing small sums from his victims, was sentenced in Old Bailey to-day to ten years' penal servitude.

Bertrand has previously served three years' penal servitude here, and, under the aliases of "S. V. Elmars" and "Donaldson," the authorities proved that he had served a term of eight years' imprisonment in San Francisco.

TRIUMPH FOR BISMARCK.

German Newspapers Comment on the Changes in the Cabinet—A Protection Era Coming.

BERLIN, June 29.—The local press teems with comment upon the changes in the Cabinet, which are regarded as a triumph for Prince Bismarck and the Agrarians.

The Liberal and Moderate papers think the situation full of misgivings, and only dare to hope that Prince Hohenlohe, who has hitherto successfully resisted the Agrarian bimetallists, will, while he remains in office, prevent the adoption of an extreme Agrarian policy.

No one expects Prince Hohenlohe to remain in office another six months. It is feared that an era of outright protection is coming, and the loss of Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, who, although a protectionist, was a sober one, at a time when the sugar question in America is still occupying the attention of the German Foreign Office, and when Agrarians are preparing to attack the Russo-German commercial treaty, in connection with the import of Russian cattle, and are proposing a new maximum tariff, with a view of extorting more favorable terms when the commercial treaties come to be renewed, is much regretted in all but the most extreme reactionist circles.

The Vossische Zeitung admits that Prince Bismarck is revenged, but doubts whether he will risk his popularity by placing it at the service of the new régime.

The Kreuz Zeitung, the organ of the East Elbian landed interest, does not conceal its delight. The financial papers take a gloomy view.

ENGLAND AND BIMETALLISM.

A Report that She Will Reopen the India Mints Not Credited in Washington.

LONDON, June 29.—The next issue of The National Review will contain an article announcing a most important bimetallic development at the hands of the United States Monetary Commission, consisting of Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado, former Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois, and Gen. Charles Jackson Paine of Massachusetts, which will arrive here in a few days.

The commission, according to the National Review, will present to the British Government a joint statement from France and the United States, declaring their "desire to terminate the disastrous experiments inaugurated in 1873, claiming our good will and active concurrence." The National Review adds:

"We are able to announce that England's reply will be that the Government is willing to reopen the Indian mints, to make a further substantial contribution to the rehabilitation of silver by extending its use in England, by increasing the legal tender of silver, making silver the basis of notes, empowering the Bank of England to use its silver reserve, and that material assistance and strong moral support will be given to the object the United States and France have in view."

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The statement cabled from London that England is ready to join in the movement to the extent of reopening her Indian mints is received here with many doubts. A copy of the cablegram was shown to the President and to Secretary Gage, but neither of them cared to express any opinion on it, beyond the statement that they feared The Review article was overdrawn.

GEN. DRAPER SEES HUMBERT.

New Ambassador to Italy Goes to the Quirinal.

ROME, June 29.—Gen. William F. Draper, the new United States Ambassador to Italy, and the members of the United States Embassy, escorted by the Marquis Scozia di Calliano, one of the Masters of the Ceremonies, were taken in State carriages from their hotel to the Quirinal at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

There the Grand Master of the Ceremonies, the Marquis Giannotti, introduced Gen. Draper to King Humbert, and the Ambassador presented his credentials. His Majesty received Gen. Draper in a very cordial manner, and, after a brief conversation, the General presented the staff of the United States Embassy. Gen. Draper and his staff were then taken back to their hotel in State carriages.

MINERS STRIKE IN BELGIUM.

At Least 12,000 Borains Out in the Province of Hainaut.

MONS, Belgium, June 29.—A very extensive strike is in progress in the district of Borinage, Province of Hainaut. At least 12,000 Borains (miners) are out.

The district of Borinage is important for its coal mines. It comprises the communes of Jemmapes, Quaregnon, Hornu, Paturages, and Frameries, with a population of about 52,000. Mons is the capital town of the Province of Hainaut. It is a centre of manufacturing interests, chiefly linen, woolen, and cotton fabrics, firearms, cutlery, and musical instruments. It has also copper, lead, and pewter foundries, and carries on an active trade in coal and timber, the transfer of which is facilitated by canals.

FOUGHT FOR A PRETTY FACE.

Perth Amboy Rivals Punch Each Other to No Purpose.

PERTH AMBOY, June 29.—Rose Trout is a pretty young woman residing in this city. Among her admirers were John Rodecker and John Morton. Each one wanted her to give the other up, but she was undecided what to to. Finally the men decided to settle the matter themselves. It was agreed that there should be a fist fight between the rivals, and whoever came out victorious was to have the hand of pretty Rose.

There were about 300 people on the commons last night when the rivals met to settle the matter. Six rounds were fought, and the battle was decided a draw. It is said that the girl herself was among the crowd that watched the rivals fight for her hand. The question of supremacy has not been settled.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

"Under the Red Robe" will probably close at the Empire Theatre July 3.

Otis Skinner will appear with Mme. Modjeska during the latter's farewell tour next season.

"The Girl from Paris" will end its present run at the Herald Square Theatre July 10 and reopen Aug. 23.

"A Round of Pleasure" closes at the Knickerbocker Theatre Saturday and will reopen at that house Aug. 23 for a two weeks' engagement.

Pearl Andrews was engaged yesterday to play the part of a Swedish servant girl in George H. Broadhurst's new comedy, "What Happened to Jones," which opens at the Manhattan Theatre Aug. 30.

"The Caliph," the opera in which Jefferson De Angelis made his first starring venture that terminated abruptly at the Broadway Theatre early last season, is being translated into German by Al Neumann for an early production.

"The First Born," the Chinese play by Francis Powers, that has been running in San Francisco for the past two months, will shortly be produced in this city and in London. David Belasco has purchased the right to produce the play in the territory east of the Mississippi River.

Henry Jewett, a former member of Richard Mansfield's company, will appear in one of the chief rôles in the new play to be produced by Margaret Mather at Wallack's Theatre next season. It will be brought out on much the same scale that characterized her production of "Cymbeline."

In addition to Frederic De Belleville and Mary Shaw, who will play leading parts with Mrs. Fiske in "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," next season, John Jack, George Trader, Wilfrid North, Mary E. Barker, Sydney Cowell, and little Edith Wright have been engaged for her company.

"Captain Cook," an opera by Noah Brandt and Sands W. Forman, will be produced in the amphitheatre of Madison Square Garden July 12. A special stage has been constructed for the production. The principal singers include Maud Courtenay, Ruth White, Frederick Solomon, and Fred M. Marston.

The programme for the concert by the Permanent Orchestra at the Madison Square Garden this evening includes: March, "Tannhäuser," Wagner; overture, "Phedre," Massenet; paraphrase, "Blue Bells of Scotland," Langey; American fantasy, Victor Herbert; overture, "Rienzi," Wagner; "Largo," Haendel; violin solo, Mr. Henry P. Schmitt; "Dance in the Old Style," Gillet; violoncello solo, Mr. Herman Riedrich; intermezzo from "Naila," Delibes; symphonic poem, "Dance Macabre," Saint-Saens; overture, "Light Cavalry," Suppé; comic variations on the "Carnival of Venice," Gungl; gavotte, "Stephanie," Czibulka, and galop, "Hunting," Reitze.

TWO GUARDSMEN ARRESTED

A Zealous Peekskill Constable Charges Them with Disorderly Conduct on Suspicion.

WORK OF THE MEN IN CAMP

Battalion Drills Very Thorough—The Hospital Corps in the Field—A Baseball Game and a Champion Eater.

STATE CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, Peekskill, June 29.—For a time late last night a clash between the military and civil authorities of Peekskill appeared imminent, but so far as the soldiers are concerned it blew over with nothing more serious than some remarks concerning the mental calibre of a Peekskill constable. This man, whose name is Fox, attracted some attention some years ago by arresting Col. Bacon of the First Provisional Regiment on a ridiculous charge, which ended in the village Dogberry's being generally laughed at.

He is zealous in the execution of his duties, and, as Peekskill is a law-abiding community, he needs must make hay when the military sun shines. Last night he saw two soldiers jostle two young women on the sidewalk in passing them. He did not hear any remarks made, nor were any complaints made to him. But what he saw was enough for him, and, after an hour's delay, he chanced upon two soldiers in another street, made a very dramatic arrest of them, and haled them before a Magistrate on the charge of disorderly conduct. The men are privates in Company D of the Tenth Battalion, and gave their names as Murphy and Skelly, from Albany.

At the hearing Constable Fox was unable positively to identify the prisoners as the disorderly soldiers, nor did he know the names of the women to whom they had been rude. The Justice, however, obligingly continued the case until 9 o'clock to-night, to give the constable full opportunity to collect evidence. Col. Butt investigated the matter, and said this morning that he is satisfied the men did not act in a disorderly manner. Mr. Fox's salary is made up of fees; the fee for an arrest being 50 cents.

Battalion drills were thorough and severe this morning. Over on the west parade ne two from the Twelfth Regiment marched, countermarched, and went through the manual of arms under the vigilant eyes of their commanders and the Federal and State Inspectors. Capt. Dennison commanded the Tenth this morning, because Major Stacpole is still unable to attend to his duties. It is expected, however, that he will be well enough to reassume command to-morrow.

One of the interesting features this morning was the drill of the combined hospital corps under the command of Sergt. Davis. Col. Jarvis, Post Inspector of hospital corps' drills, supervised the manoeuvres.

Every movement the Red Cross men make while on their errands of mercy was gone through with, not once, but many times. Men apparently injured were placed on litters and carried to the hospital, while splints and bandages were overhauled to be ready for any emergency.

The Peekskill Academy team came over this afternoon to play ball with the strong Tenth Battalion team. Both sides played very good baseball, but the Albany men were too strong for the students, and defeated them by a score of 8 to 3.

The rivalry between the two military organizations has taken on almost every form. The latest is an eating contest, and this afternoon the following challenge was posted, so that all Tenth Battalion men may see it:

"Private John H. Clearwater of Company G, Twelfth Regiment, hereby challenges any two men of the National Guard of the State of New York, particularly the Tenth Battalion, to engage in an eating contest."

This is said to be a serious challenge, and Clearwater's backers point to the following record, said to have been made at one meal: 4 pork chops, 7 pounds of steak, 14 potatoes, 6 glasses of milk, 2 bowls of hominy, 3 pies, 4 cups of coffee, 1 loaf of bread, and 1 omelette.

The dress parade to-night was conducted in very threatening weather, under the command of Major Burns. The detail tomorrow is: Officer of the Day, Captain James W. Gerard, Jr.; Senior Officer of the Guard, Lieut. F. Harriman; Supernumerary Officer of the Guard, Lieut. Nelson B. Burr.

DIAMOND FIELDS OF BRAZIL.

Engineer Bassett Tells of American Enterprise and Machinery in the Southern Continent.

T. B. Bassett, consulting engineer of the Brazilian Diamond Washing Company, and of the South American Mining and Mineral Company, arrived here yesterday on the Atlas Line steamship Adirondack. The diamond fields in which he is interested are near the City of Matto Grosso, in the province of the same name in Brazil, bordering on Bolivia. The washings are placers that have been worked from a remote period, the negroes before the abolition of slavery in Brazil doing the labor. The methods employed, however, were not scientific.

"We have imported machinery," said Mr. Bassett, "and will operate in the diamond fields in a thoroughly modern way. Tons will be handled while the slaves could go through a few pansful. The diamonds found there are mainly of the straw color variety, which is very popular in Turkey. The diamond fields, thus far, are restricted to a few claims, but the region in which there are possibilities of finds extends for miles around Matto Grosso."

Referring to American enterprise in that section of South America, Mr. Bassett said the gold mines at Caravboya in Southern Peru are owned by capitalists of Bradford, Penn., and are among the richest mines in the world. It is extremely difficult to get the product to the coast, however, as the Andes lie between, not even mules being able to make the journey.

The owners intend to cut a road through to the export town of Mollendo, a hundred miles distant, and fifty miles of this road will have to be cut out of the rock.

BROOKLYN TAX RATE $2.90.

The City Is Within $58,000 of Its Legal Debt Limit—Board of Estimate Budget.

The Brooklyn Board of Estimate completed the budget yesterday afternoon for the year 1898. Secretary Neff announced that the total amount to be raised is $16,984,463.69, including $11,630,544.46 for department expenditures and $1,460,000 on account of State tax. The estimated tax rate is $2.90, the same amount as in 1897.

In the heaviest expenditures are included: Board of Education, $2,582,000; Fire Department, $1,200,000; Police Department, $2,329,000; City Works Department, $1,927,800; Commissioner of Records, $200,000; county wards, $300,000; Park Department, $450,000; Department of Charities and Corrections, $270,000; police pensions, $115,000; charitable institutions, $100,000; Sheriff's office, $125,000; Board of Assessors and Board of Aldermen, $50,000 each.

Mayor Wurster, in referring to the work of the board, said the city had been obliged to provide about $800,000 more this year than last. Among these appropriations were $225,000 for increase of debt interest, the item of $115,000 for police pensions, $200,000 for reindexing, and the item of $167,000 for charitable institutions. The city is further handicapped this year by the loss of $1,770,000 revenue fund, which it heretofore had applied as an offset to the budget. Taken altogether, the city officials feel well satisfied with their work. The total appropriation is now within $58,000 of the legal debt limit.

"HEAVEN" IN ARKANSAS.

Illinois "Messiah" Buys Land for the "Saints" from Senator Blackburn.

MONETT, Mo., June 29.—Schweinfurth, the so-called "Messiah," of Rockford, Ill., has returned from Benton County, Ark., where it is reported he has contracted for the purchase of 2,000 acres of land of Senator Blackburn, with the view of removing his protégés from Illinois and establishing one of his "heavens" there.

People in that section are wrought up over the matter.

Special half-fare Fourth of July excursions by the New York Central to Niagara Falls, the Thousand Islands and the Adirondack Mountains. Ten dollars from New York to Chautauqua, and return.—Adv.

HYMEN'S ALTAR A YACHT

Wedding of Commodore Smith's Daughter to Homer Stille Cummings of Stamford.

ANCHORED A MILE FROM SHORE

The Trim Yacht Viking Off Larchmont Was the Scene of the Festivities—Large Reception at the Commodore's Stamford Residence.

Aboard the trim yacht Viking, snugly anchored a full mile off the shore of Larchmont in Long Island Sound, with the water scarcely rippled by the salt sea zephyrs that languidly tossed the folds of her bridal veil, Miss Helen Woodruff Smith was united in marriage to Homer Stille Cummings yesterday morning. Far from the roar and bustle of city life and throngs of curious spectators the bridal couple plighted their troth. Under the hazy sky, with the sea stretching away on all sides, the words of the officiating clergyman seemed doubly impressive, the vows taken even more binding. When the marriage service had been read, at a signal from the Viking's masthead the harbor woke to life and the salutes of cannon from many vessels around broke the stillness.

In these romantic wedding festivities, the parties participating were well-known residents of Stamford, Conn., and New York. The father of the bride is James D. Smith, ex-President of the Stock Exchange and former Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, known far and wide among yachtsmen, and also noted as a successful New York banker. The schooner yacht Viking is his pride. And well she might be. Her snow-white sides glide away in the most graceful curves, her cabins and saloon are roomy and finely equipped, and she is one of the handsomest of the craft on the Sound. Commodore Smith purchased her after she had been rebuilt two years ago. The Viking is 108 feet from stem to stern.

An Accomplished Young Woman.

The bride is the Commodore's only daughter and has inherited his fondness for yachting as well as much of his skill in handling a vessel. She is, moreover, a very versatile young woman, being considerable of a musician and a gifted linguist. She is also intensely interested in political and sociological questions, and of excellent repute as a parlor stump speaker. During the National campaign she boldly championed the cause of free silver, although her father was strongly in favor of the gold basis. She has also traveled extensively.

The bridegroom is one of the most brilliant young lawyers and politicians in the State of Connecticut. He is the son of President U. Cummings of the Cummings Cement Company, of Akron, N. Y. At Yale, from which he was graduated in the class of 1891, he was one of the favorite orators, and was selected to represent his university in the Yale-Harvard debates. In 1893 he was graduated from the Yale Law School, and he is now a member of the law firm of Fessenden, Carter & Cummings of Stamford. In the last National campaign Mr. Cummings changed his views as a Republican and was nominated for Secretary of State of Connecticut on the Democratic ticket, associated with Joseph H. Sargent of New Haven, nominee for Governor, and S. Ashbell Crandall of Norwich, nominee for Lieutenant Governor.

To Miss Smith, who dislikes ostentation and loves the sea, belongs the credit of arranging the romantic wedding. Accompanied by Miss Katharine Stebbins of New York as maid of honor, and Miss Florence Stebbins of New York and Miss Gertrude Turner of Brooklyn as bridesmaids, she embarked on the Viking at its anchorage off Shippan, near Stamford, early yesterday morning. Had there been a breeze the Viking would have spread its white canvas and sailed to the scene chosen for the ceremony. But the Sound was as smooth as a ballroom floor. Foreseeing such a contingency Howard C. Smith of the Stamford Yacht Club had placed his steam yacht Halcyon at Commodore Smith's disposal. A hawser was attached to the Viking, full steam ordered on the Halcyon, and right merrily the convoy forged down the Sound. A haze covered the water when it reached her anchorage about 10 o'clock, and the first notice of the two vessels' approach given the residents of Larchmont was the music of an orchestra on the deck of the Viking. As the anchor splashed into the sea the Viking fired her cannon and was answered by a salute from the Larchmont Yacht Club grounds and from yachts at anchor in the vicinity.

Bridegroom Taken in a Launch.

In the meantime the bridegroom and his attendants and friends left Stamford on a special train, reaching Larchmont shortly after the Viking arrived. Through the courtesy of Superintendent Marmaduke Tilden of the Larchmont Yacht Club they were ferried in a launch to the yacht. The attendants of the bridegroom were William J. H. Bohannon, Mayor of Stamford, W. S. Dyas of New York, and H. Whitmore Gregory of Norwalk, all as best men, and John H. Porter and Dr. A. G. Weed as ushers. The party aboard the yacht was small, and apart from the attendants of the bride and bridegroom consisted of relatives and a few friends. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Stebbins of New York, Mrs. MacNaughton of Buffalo, Mr. and Mrs. U. Cummings, parents of the bridegroom, Mr. and Mrs. Archie Smith, Mrs. Joseph H. Defrees of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Peck and Miss S. Hunter of New York, and Palmer Cummings and Ray P. Cummings of Buffalo.

Above the after deck of Commodore Smith's yacht was stretched a large awning. At the extreme aft was arranged a screen of daisies and Southern smilax, and hanging from the main boom was a wedding bell of white sweet pea blossoms. Scattered about the after deck were potted plants and cut flowers. Over the stern hung the national ensign and at the masthead floated gay banners.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the bride, leaning on the arm of her father issued from the main saloon. Followed by the maid of honor and the bridesmaids she marched around the well and met the bridegroom and his attendants, who promenaded on the other side of the yacht, at the stern. The orchestra played a wedding march until the Rev. Dr. R. H. P. Vail, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Stamford, began the wedding service. Then the soft strains of "Sweetly Rang the Bells in Heaven" were harmonized with the melody of the breeze and the words of the clergyman. The bride wore a gown of the conventional design, believing that under the circumstances, it would be more novel than what was first suggested, a white yachting suit. It was of cream satin, covered with white silk gauze. The veil enveloped the entire costume and was attached with a diamond star. The bride carried a bouquet of white pinks, and at her throat wore a necklace of diamonds, a gift from her father, and a diamond brooch which had been worn by her mother at her own wedding.

A Novel Wedding Ring.

Another novelty of this unique wedding was the ring, which was a circlet of gold, inlaid with diamonds, emeralds, sapphires, and rubies, four times alternated, making sixteen stones in all. No less pretty than the the bride's gown were the costumes of her attendants. Miss Katharine Stebbins wore white silk and mousseline de soie and Miss Florence Stebbins and Miss Gertrude Turner wore pink and carried pink roses. The bride's gift to her attendants was a circle of pearls surrounding a topaz mounted as a pin, and the bridegroom's gift to the best men and ushers was a large pearl stick pin.

As the pennant was run to the masthead, and the neighboring yachts congratulated the bridal couple with booming cannon, the yacht Halcyon again took the Viking in tow, heading for Stamford. The haze had lifted and a cool breeze was blowing, favoring the first trip of Mr. and Mrs. Cummings with happy auspices. In the saloon of the yacht the wedding breakfast was served during the trip. A landing was made at the float of the Stamford Yacht Club, where carriages received the wedding party and conveyed them to Linden Gate, Commodore Smith's residence in Stamford. Here a marquee had been set up on the spacious lawn and decorated with bright flags and bunting. Thither 1,200 guests had been invited, and from 4 to 6 o'clock they poured in to greet the bride and bridegroom, who received standing on a platform before a bank of vines and flowers, while an orchestra rendered popular music. In a second

smaller tent the wedding [illegible] was served.

To-morrow Mr. Cummings and his bride will sail on the Normannia, and spend a four months' honeymoon tour in Europe.

Clark—Whipple.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 29.—The marriage of Miss Christine Whipple of Mystic to Edward Clark of Utah occurred at 5 o'clock to-day at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Ida Whipple Benham. The Rev. G. H. Miner of Providence performed the ceremony.

The bridegroom is a graduate of Tufts College, the Norwich Free Academy, and a teacher in Ogden, Utah. Miss Whipple, the bride, is a member of the celebrated Whipple family, teachers of deaf-mutes. The best man was Harry Fenton of Tufts. Maids of honor were Miss Partridge, Mystic; Miss Goodwin, New London; Miss Clark, Mystic. Ushers—Attorney Herbert Rathbun, Mystic; Prof. Henry Moore Ashaway, Eugene Seamen, Mystic, and Harry Whipple of Westerly. Mr. and Mrs. Clark will go to Utah to reside in the Fall.

Morgan—Kilpatrick.

Harry H. Morgan, the only son of Judge P. H. Morgan, formerly of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, yesterday married Miss Laura Delphine Kilpatrick, the youngest daughter of the late Gen. Hugh Judson Kilpatrick, United States Army, at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The ceremony was performed by Archbishop Corrigan at one of the side altars, and was a very quiet one, only the nearest relatives of the bride and groom being present. The bride was handsomely attired in a gown of pearl silk, fluted and trimmed with old point lace. She was given away by her brother-in-law, Lieut. W. Carroll Rafferty, United States Army.

After the ceremony the party drove to the Murray Hill Hotel, where a wedding luncheon was served.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan will sail to-day for Horgen, Switzerland, to which Mr. Morgan has recently been appointed United States Consul.

Floresheimer—Hirsch.

Miss Dorothy Annette Hirsch and Samuel Floresheimer were married last night at Victoria Hall, the Rev. Dr. Hirsch performing the ceremony. The maids of honor were Miss Helen Ullman and Miss Carrie E. Floresheimer, and the groomsman was Max Strauss. The bride was given away by her uncle, M. Brown of Portsmouth, Va.

Following the ceremony, the guests, to the number of 300, sat down to a wedding supper, which was followed by dancing. Mr. and Mrs. Floresheimer go to Old Point Comfort and Washington, D. C., on their wedding trip.

Morrow—Clifford.

The West Side Presbyterian Church, West End Avenue and Ninety-first Street, was filled with friends yesterday at the wedding of Miss Mary J. Clifford, youngest daughter of Mrs. Isabella Clifford, to John J. Morrow. The bride was dressed in a brown traveling suit and carried a bouquet of roses. The maid of honor was Miss Agnes Clifford, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Kerr, pastor of the church. Robert C. Fulton, Charles Hine, H. R. Morrow, brother of the bridegroom, and John Fulton, were the ushers. The bridal couple will spend their honeymoon in the White Mountains.

Tull—Scott.

ASBURY PARK, June 29.—Samuel P. Tull, of Philadelphia and Miss H. Edna Scott of Jersey City were married here at noon to-day, at the Summer home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Hattie A. Scott. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. L. Stoddard, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church of Jersey City, who was assisted by the Rev A. J. Miller, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church of this city.

Lee—Wilson.

Robert Lincoln Lee of this city and Miss Josephine Claiborne St. John, daughter of the late Major John Thomas Wilson, were married yesterday at Roanoke, Va., the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. W. Creighton Campbell. Mr. Lee is well known as a man about town. He is a member of the Racquet Club, and when in town stays with his brother, Charles N. Lee, at 114 West Seventy-eighth Street.

Brittain—Baldwin.

RICHMOND, Ky., June 29.—Carlo B. Brittain, an Ensign of the United States Navy, was married here this evening, his bride being Miss Mary Elizabeth Collins Baldwin, daughter of Thomas D. Baldwin. After the ceremony at the Christian Church a reception was given at Maplewood, the country home of the bride's parents.

OTTAWA SENATE BACKS DOWN.

The Supply Bill Rushed Through and Parliament Prorogued.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 29.—The Senate backed down suddenly at noon to-day, postponing its committee of investigation into the Inter-Colonial Extension bill and rushing through the Supply bill, the Crow Nest bill, the Railway Subsidies bill, and a number of other bills, in a few hours this afternoon, so that Lord Aberdeen was able to prorogue Parliament at 8 o'clock to-night. All this was done so suddenly that there were only a few in attendance at the ceremony.

MISS HELEN KELLER EXAMINED.

Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Girl to Enter Radcliffe College.

BOSTON, June 29.—In one of the classrooms at the Arthur Gilman School for girls in Cambridge, this morning, Miss Helen Keller, who is deaf, dumb and blind, was taking her preliminary examinations for entrance to Radcliffe College. Miss Keller was examined in advanced German and she did remarkably well. Most of the girls take this subject in their finals, but she was taking it in her preliminary examinations.

In two years she will got to Radcliffe if she likes, but Mr. Gilman prefers to have Miss Keller enter Radcliffe in three years, lest the strain of two years' constant work would affect her health. "In the French examinations," said Mr. Gilman, "I talk to Miss Keller, and she by feeling the movement of my lips, is able to determine what questions I ask, her sense of touch being remarkably acute, but in the German examinations I form the letters on her hand by the sign language."

NO TYPE MACHINES FOR KANSAS.

Bill Passed Putting a Premium on Handwork for State Printing.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 29.—J. S. Parks, State Printer-elect, announces that the use of typesetting machines will be abolished in the State Printing Office with the beginning of his administration, on Thursday next. During the last session of the Legislature the printers made a strong fight to secure the passage of a bill prohibiting the use of the machines in the State office.

In this they were unsuccessful, but they did succeed in having attached to the appropriation bill a rider which provides that the State Printer shall receive 10 cents per thousand ems for machine work. It is claimed that at this rate the machines cannot be operated except at a loss, and as a result they will be thrown out and the State will pay from 30 to 45 cents per thousand for hand composition.

Charles R. Hall of Albany Resigns.

ALBANY, June 29.—Charles R. Hall of this city has tendered his resignation as an examiner of the State Banking Department, where he has served since 1889, because of his election to the Presidency of the New York Building-Loan Banking Company of New York City.

Dr. W. C. Wey Very Ill.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 29.—The death of Dr. William C. Wey of Elmira is momentarily expected. He is President of the State Medical Society and one of the Board of Managers of the State Reformatory.

J. Richardson Stricken.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 29.—Jackson Richardson, capitalist and shoe manufacturer, was stricken with paralysis this afternoon and his physicians say his condition is very critical.

Mr. and Mrs. Shayne at "The Maples."

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Shayne of 582 West End Avenue have gone to their Summer home, the Maples, Galway, near Saratoga Springs.

BRYCE GRAY IS DEAD.

He Was a Well-Known Merchant and Also Prominent in Financial Circles.

The death of Bryce Gray occurred last night at his home, 554 Fifth Avenue, after an illness of many weeks. Mr. Gray was born in Greenock, Scotland, in 1827, being seventy years of age at the time of his death. He came to this country when a lad of fourteen, and entered the employ of Murdoch Brothers, Halifax, Nova Scotia, the largest dry goods dealers of that place. About 1850 Mr. Gray came to New York City and became cashier of the firm of White & Thurger.

On the death of Mr. Thurger a few years later Mr. Gray entered the firm, which was reorganized under the name of James T. White & Co., and located in Pine Street. From then until his death he was the senior member. Mr. Gray was a member of the Merchants' Club and was for two years President of St. Andrew's Society. He was also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, a Director of the Commonwealth Insurance Company of New York, President of the Aztec Land and Cattle Company, and a Director in the Atlantic and Pacific and St. Louis and San Francisco Railroads.

In 1860 he married Miss Andrewetta Josephine Mount, daughter of Andrew Mount of Wilmerding & Mount. His widow survives him, and two sons, Bryce Gray, Jr., and George M. Gray, and one daughter, Mrs. Charles H. Jewett. Mr. Gray was one of the last of the old-time merchants of New York, and his friends are innumerable. The funeral arrangements have not been made, but the interment will be at the Highlands at Navesink.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Henry Gersoni.

Henry Gersoni, Ph. D., fifty-four years of age, died at his home, 175 East One Hundred and Second Street, Monday, after a lingering illness. Asthma was the cause of death. He was born in Wilna, Russia, and was educated in the universities of St. Petersburg and Berlin. He was a private tutor to one of the Princes Demidoff. The deceased was a prominent member of the Students' Society, which for years was under the surveillance of the Russian police, and the members of which organization were finally banished from Russia. In 1866 he came to this country and preached in Temple Emanu-El. He was a brilliant writer, and wrote for The Jewish Times and other periodicals until 1874, when he accepted the position of rabbi of a synagogue in Atlanta, Ga. From there he went to the Temple B'nai Sholom of Chicago, but resigned to establish The Jewish Advance, which he published with success for about two years. About fourteen years ago he returned to this city, supporting himself by writing for periodicals. He was an accomplished linguist and wrote many articles on the history of the Jews in Russia. He leaves a wife, who was formerly Miss Bertha Wolf, daughter of Selig Wolf of Munich, the first Hebrew allowed to build and own a house in his own name in Bavaria.

Solomon Bloomfield.

Solomon Bloomfield died in Mount Sinai Hospital yesterday morning, in his sixty-fifth year. He was a native of Germany, and emigrated to this country forty years ago. After spending ten years in New York, he went to California, and was in the tobacco business in San Francisco for several years. Then he returned to this city, where he opened a shoe store on Sixth Avenue, and continued in that business until two years ago, when he retired. Mr. Bloomfield was a prominent Freemason, a member of the Free Sons of Israel, and connected with a council of the Royal Arcanum. He leaves a wife, a son, and three daughters, two of whom are married—one to B. M. Stiebel of the Japanese Fan Company, and the other to William J. Wright, who is well-known to the shoe trade of this city.

David Scott.

David Scott, an old resident of the Seventeenth Ward, Brooklyn, died on Monday at his home, 138 Nassau Avenue. He was fifty-two years old, and was a member of Greenpoint Lodge, No. 406, F. and A. M. The funeral will be held this afternoon, and the services will be conducted according to the Masonic ritual. The interment will be in Evergreen Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE B. BAGLEY, editor and proprietor of The Portland Sunday Telegram, died yesterday at Hotel Thorndike, in Boston, from pneumonia.

NOAH T. B

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY.
49 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUTHAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

KOUNTZE BROS.
BROADWAY AND CEDAR ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
BANKERS,
31 NASSAU ST., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.)
Government AND Municipal Bonds
OFFER
State of Massach'tts Gold 3½s | Brooklyn 4s
State of New York Gold 3½s | Cambridge, Mass., 4s
New York City Gold 4s | Chicago Gold 4s
Newburgh, N. Y., 5½s | Cleveland, Ohio, 5s

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for corporations.
Branch offices, 202 Fifth Av., 87 Hudson St., 487 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

North American Trust Company
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, and
95 GRESHAM ST., LONDON, E. C.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.
SAMUEL M. JARVIS, President;
ROLAND R. CONKLIN, Vice-President;
S. L. CONKLIN, Secretary;
F. C. PREST, Assistant Secretary;
S. H. HARBERT, London Secretary;
E. J. CHAPPELL, London Treasurer.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.
GENERAL OFFICE.
Philadelphia, June 1st, 1897.
TO HOLDERS OF GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA R. R. CO. 7 PER CENT. BONDS MATURING OCTOBER 1ST, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the present arrangement for extending the above Bonds until July 1, 1941, at 4½ Per Cent. without charge to the holders will terminate June 30, 1897.
Commencing July 1, 1897, and thereafter until further notice, the extension at 4½ per cent. will be made only on the payment by the holders of $30 per $1,000 bond.
Bondholders desiring to have Bonds extended can communicate with
ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
BALTIMORE AND OHIO SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
In accordance with an arrangement made with Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co. for the extension of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company's First Consolidated Mortgage 7 % Bonds, the coupon falling due July 1st, 1897, will be purchased by them on or before that date. Holders should promptly present their bonds, with the July, 1897, and January, 1898, coupons attached, to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Company.
EDWARD BRUCE, Secretary.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD.
In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:
Nos. 2 and 57 for $1,000 each.
No. 10 for $500.
The principal and accrued interest of the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William St., New York.
The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1897.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Trustee.
By R. R. HOLSTON, President.
New York, June 1, 1897.

C. J. Hudson & Co
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
35 WALL ST.
DEAL IN
Wool Exchange Stock
Also miscellaneous securities not quoted on the New York Stock Exchange.
Private wire to Chicago and St. Louis.

CENTRAL PACIFIC STOCK.
THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY will, on and after July 1, 1897, against delivery of Dividend Warrant No. 32, appertaining to certificates of stock of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, pay to persons presenting the same, ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT. of the par value of the stock represented by such certificates, respectively.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

N.Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,250,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
[illegible] Secretary.
[illegible] Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Traders anxious to see a reaction made earnest efforts yesterday to knock quotations down. In two or three quarters they succeeded somewhat, but the market as a whole did not at any time show demoralization. The fact that has this week become especially apparent is that stock sold by professionals is absorbed by general outside buyers.

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Many of the foremost workers for a reaction were satisfied with what they yesterday accomplished, and at the close of the market last night they were inclined to believe that enough of the reaction had been produced to warrant the market's recovering and proceeding upward. There were, however, others who still contended that the reaction so far scored was comparatively insignificant, and that further recessions must be recorded before the market would be considered in healthful shape.

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The bears succeeded in giving to the market a very weak closing. Prices at 3 o'clock were generally close to their lowest point. Commission houses, however, continued to buy, even when the traders were making their heavy drives, and it was only by the most aggressive selling that the professionals were able to break prices as much as they did. Although many of the active stocks closed with declines, there could be no doubt about the inherent buoyancy which the list showed during the day. One or two stocks seemed oversold and soft, but the general list was firm in the face of the heavy pressure.

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The day's transactions aggregated nearly 440,000 shares, which was somewhat larger than those of Monday. Sugar Trust and Chicago Gas were the most active stocks, over 58,000 shares of each being dealt in. Sugar Trust was very erratic, selling up to 130 and down to 126¾. There were rumors from Washington to the effect that the powers of the House had disagreed on the Senate's sugar schedule, and on this the traders made a raid upon the stock, bringing about a quick decline in the last hour and closing it with a net loss of 1¾ points for the day.

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Chicago Gas was strong in the early hours, advancing to 96⅝ on the failure of the Chicago Council to pass the opposition bills. Later, however, there was some profit taking by both local and Chicago speculators, and on this and in sympathy with the rest of the market the stock declined to 93¾. Toward the close there was a recovery to 95. Among the industrials Tobacco was conspicuous, opening decidedly weak, but later advancing close to 80. There were many rumors on the stock, all of them touching upon the investigation of the company before the courts.

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The Grangers were under attack all day. Just after the opening the traders made a combined raid upon these shares and succeeded in reaching a number of stop orders. Rock Island suffered most in this decline. However, there continued to be plenty of buying by the commission houses of all of the Grangers, and they were well supported from this source until the bear raid in the afternoon, which brought about further declines and made many of them close with net declines.

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Yesterday's weakness brought out considerable stock held for a long account, that interest being considerably diminished at the end of the day. The short interest was also largely extended. Traders generally believed that they were seeing the beginning of what will prove to be a substantial reaction and on this theory sold many stocks short. The bear party comes down town this morning confident that the reaction is going to last for the rest of the week at least. The bulls are equally confident that it is about over.

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Government bonds were strong at unchanged quotations. There were no sales.

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In State bonds $1,500 Tennessee Settlement threes, small, sold at 80.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	⅝	Nat. Lead. pf.	1½
Ann. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1	Nat. Linseed Oil	1
Am. Tobacco	½	N. Y. & E. R. Gas	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	2	N. Y. & E. R. G. pf.	4½
Consol. Ice	⅝	Pullman Car	½
Consol. Ice. pf.	3	Rio Grande Western	3
Laclede Gas	½	R. G. West. pf.	4
Laclede Gas pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	⅝
Michigan Central	1		
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sug. Refs.	1½	Manhattan	1¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Brooklyn R. T.	⅝	Nor. Pac. pf.	½
Brooklyn U. Gas	½	Standard R. & T.	2½
Chi., B. & Q.	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	2½
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Western Union	⅝
Louis. & Nash.	1¼		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brooklyn R. T. 5s	1	O. & St. L. 1st, t. r.	2
Brooklyn W. & W. 5s	1	O. Sh. L. & U. N. con., t. r.	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st inc.	1	Rio Grande W. 1st	1¼
Cent. of N. J. gen.	1	Tol., Peo. & W. 1st	2½
Commercial Cable 4s	3		
Leh. V. of N. Y. 1st	2		

Bonds Declined.

C. & O. 6s, Series A	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st	1
Det. Gas Co. 5s	1	Standard R. & T. 6s	4½
N. Y., Sus. & W. gen.	1	Standard R. & T. inc.	2
Peo. & East. 1st	1	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was easy, all loans, 1@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 2¼ per cent. for four to five months, 3 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@4½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $124,894,914; balances, $8,182,486; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $181,084.

Money on call in London at ¾@1 per cent. Discount in the open market, 1 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates ½c lower at $4.86½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.85¾@4.86 for sixty-day bills, $4.87@4.87¼ for demand, $4.87⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.85¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅝@95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—55c premium. Boston 5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—25@50c premium.

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Call money loaned as high as 1½ per cent. yesterday for fairly large lots. The call department was more active than of late, and was characterized by a much firmer tendency. Commercial paper was unchanged, a fair volume of business being transacted. Choice names are at all times readily absorbed. The time department is dull and featureless.

THE LONDON MARKET.

London shares were irregular in the forenoon. The principal changes were [illegible] Erie first preferred, ½ to [illegible] Pacific, ¼ to 65⅝. Delaware and Nashville, 1⅛ to 52½; St. Paul, ⅛ to 84½; Atchison, ⅝ to 12⅝; New York Central, ⅝ to 105½; Erie, ⅝ to 15¼, and Reading, ¼ to 11⅝. Illinois Central sold at 99½ and Pennsylvania at 55. British consols were unchanged at 112⅝ for both money and the account.

American eagles were quoted at 7ds 6d, an advance of 1d. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 189; in Lisbon, 46⅝, and in Rome at 104.72. In Paris rentes sold at 103 francs 60c, and exchange on London at 25 francs 10½c. In Berlin, exchange on London, 20 marks, 35½ pfennigs.

BUSINESS IS MUCH BETTER.

Discussing business and financial conditions and the outlook for stock-market prices, Mr. John Greenough of the Stock Exchange firm of Poor & Greenough said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"There cannot be much doubt in the minds of men who are observant of actual conditions that the business situation has improved wonderfully in the past few weeks. There has been a broadening in trade, more significant than anything we have seen for a long while, and there has been an increased activity which would seem to indicate that we have at last seen the turn of the tide.

"That there has been improvement in actual business cannot be be questioned. Railroad statements and trade reports give evidence of that. It may be true that there has not been enough betterment to warrant the advance in the security markets, but there is nothing to be wondered at in that. When the holders of stocks and bonds see a panic ahead of them they do not wait for that panic to come in order to sell out their securities. They unload at high prices in anticipation of the demoralization that is to come. The same rule applies to the present time. Investors and speculators see in the future business prosperity, and they are beginning to buy securities, believing that when the improvement has gone further along, the values of their holdings will be very much greater than at the present time.

"The excellent crop prospects mean much for the future of business. Western people are enthusiastic over the better times which they see ahead of them, and with heavy crops in the West we need have no doubt about a business revival throughout the country. I expect to see improving railroad earnings, better reports from the industrial corporations, and a generally better state of affairs in all branches of trade.

"On the Southwest, particularly, I feel very hopeful. There is already considerable improvement in that part of the country, although at the present time it is just between seasons—a period when much activity is not looked for. The crop outlook out there is as good if not better than in any other part of the country—in fact, there is every prospect that Texas will have better crops this year than ever before in the history of the State. The railroads of the Southwest are showing steady improvement, and I believe you will see those companies in the future making comparatively larger increases than the railroads of any other section. I have recently returned from a trip through that country, and I feel convinced that in the general growth the Southwest will share largely. There is every reason to expect very much better things from it, and there is every reason to believe that such expectations will be fulfilled.

"As to the stock market itself, I look for considerably higher prices. How far this present movement will go is impossible to foretell. Reactions must be expected in all bull movements, and they should be considered as tests of the real strength of the market. We have had two big days now—the largest since the upward movement began. The way in which the market acts in the next day or two will be indicative of its real character.

"I feel most confident that we are going to see very much higher prices here in Wall Street, and that in addition to a real bull market we are going to have a great deal of activity. I do not think that as yet the public has become a speculative factor to any extent, but with advancing prices and general business prosperity we will see the outsiders back in Wall Street again."

COAL TRADE FACTS.

In reviewing trade conditions The Coal Trade Journal to-day will say:

"The anthracite producers feel the strength of their position sufficiently to announce an advance of 25 cents per ton on the coal produced, dating from the 1st of July. It was anticipated that a change in the list would have taken place thirty days ago, but no doubt for good and sufficient reasons the time for making a change was postponed, and in the interim actual prices have been worked up to the May list. While it may not be practicable to realize in its entirety the full circular, the change in prices makes all the orders which have been taken and are now on the books good orders, and shipment thereon will be begun and continued until they are completed.

"The anthracite tonnage for the first six months of this year has been considerably less than it was in 1895 and 1896, so that there is the opportunity to work the mines, at a very fair rate during the last half of this year, for we see no reason to change the opinion which we have so often expressed, that there is a market for 40,000,000 tons of anthracite coal for the year 1897.

"Prices have also advanced to the Western trade, so that shipments out of Buffalo during the past week or ten days have been something above the average. The circular at Chicago is now $5.00 for grate and $5.85 for the other sizes on cars for Western delivery. Due to the fact that this advance has been made known, there has been quite a little movement of tonnage, many orders have been placed, and there is reason to believe that business has been done at June prices for delivery later in the season. There is little to say about bituminous except that the contest for contracts still goes on and some low prices are being made. In all the districts tributary to Chicago there has been a considerable increase in the output, as the owners of the coal anticipate continued idleness at the mines."

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Much bull talk continues to be heard on Brooklyn Rapid Transit. Predictions of 35 and 40 for the stock are common, and its friends are most enthusiastic over the prospects for the company's business, predicting developments soon to be made public which will greatly strengthen its position. Much of the buying in the recent advance is said to have been done by what is known as the Grand Central party. A seemingly reliable report has it that Mr. Chauncey Depew, Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mr. H. R. Bishop, and Mr. D. O. Mills have been heavy buyers of the stock, together with friends of Mr. C. L. Rossiter, President of the company. During the advance it has frequently been noticed that the buying seemed of an excellent character, and it is not unlikely that the rumor connecting these names with the upward movement comes close to the facts.

LONDON WAS A SELLER.

London was a heavy seller of stocks in New York yesterday, particularly of Burlington and St. Paul. The arbitrage houses gave considerable help to the traders in the early raids upon the Granger group, their sales being variously estimated at from 40,000 to 50,000 shares. London also sold much Louisville. Foreign houses stated that there was no particular reason for London's attitude except the disposition on the part of the European speculators, which has been in evidence for some time, to take quick profits on American stocks. One arbitrage house, however, said that in their opinion, London has sold many stocks short, Burlington and Louisville in particular. The head of this firm declared that to his certain knowledge one pool of London speculators have accumulated a short interest of about 5,000 shares in each of these stocks, and are evidently disposed to extend their lines on any further advance in the New York market.

AS TO LEHIGH VALLEY.

Yesterday was another one of activity for Lehigh Valley stock. Generally the Philadelphia market was not very active, and even in Lehigh Valley the dealings were limited. In the early morning the new bull pool started to accumulate a little stock, but before they really got their plans well under way they had the price up to 29⅝. Then they suspended operations and allowed Lehigh Valley to sag off fractionally to the close.

Houses both in New York and Philadelphia are talking very confidently of coming developments in Lehigh Valley matters, which will prove to be greatly beneficial to stockholders' interests. One New York house has quietly picked up about 10,000 shares of the stock, all of which has been taken out of the office by the principals for whom it was bought.

Lehigh Valley bulls, in addition to feeling confident that a change in the management of the road is shortly to be effected, are also disposed to hint at what was pointed out as a possibility by THE NEW YORK TIMES some time ago—a dividend on Lehigh Valley. In fact, it is stated that such a development is part of the Morgan plan. These bulls point out that a dividend of 1 per cent. on the stock would take very little money, and that, with the improvement in the company's earnings, and considering the fact that the road is practically financed for the next five years, such action on the part of the Morgan people is by no means improbable.

IRON TRADE CONFIDENCE.

Tennessee Coal and Iron advanced sharply yesterday to 25⅞ on what were said to be purchases for the account of a pool of gentlemen high in the iron trade, most of them from the Pittsburg region. These speculators are said to be confident of coming improvement in the iron trade, and particularly in that of the South. The trading in Tennessee Coal and Iron yesterday amounted to about 10,000 shares, and the buying which put the stock up seemed to be of a most confident character.

ATCHISON ADJUSTMENTS.

According to reports from Boston, 3 per cent. upon the Atchison adjustment bonds for the eighteen months ended June 30 is now assured. Rumors to this effect have been current for some time, and now several of the Directors are quoted as making statements to that effect. The adjustment bonds have been very strong recently in talk of this kind. It is estimated that earnings accrued to the benefit of the bonds for the past eighteen months amount to $1,600,000.

OF THE OLD-FASHIONED SORT.

Says The Boston Commercial Bulletin:

"After the experiences of the past week, there can be no doubt whatever of the true character of the present market. It is a 'bull market,' in the Wall Street phrase, of the old-fashioned sort.' It is not such a bull market as that of 1895, when a body of capital was flung into the market with such violence as to do in a week the work which this year has required a month. After these results were achieved in 1895, the chief concern of far-sighted operators was how to get out of the market without breaking it. This year the concern among the speculators has chiefly been how to get in again after they have once closed out their contracts for the rise."

CRIPPLE CREEK CONDITIONS.

Regarding the Cripple Creek mining-stock market and the general outlook for the mining industry of that section, Messrs. William P. Bonbright & Co. of Colorado Springs write:

"The signs of improvement in the local market continue to manifest themselves. The volume of business is still exceedingly small, but the tone of the market has undergone a decided change during the past few weeks. The pressure to sell has been removed, and with this has come to an end the long period of steadily declining prices. Throughout the list a general strengthening has been apparent; and this has been most noticeable in the case of the very low-priced stocks. There are a score or more of Cripple Creek companies, owning well-located patented properties, which are still in the earlier stages of development, but upon which lessees, operating generally with little capital besides their own labor, have made encouraging showings. The stocks of these companies had sunk to nominal figures, many of them having during the past few months been practically unsalable. It is these stocks, in particular, that have of late manifested signs of returning activity, and not a few have scored material advances.

"We are inclined to think that the time is opportune for investment in stocks of this class, care being taken to select the issues of companies owning property in active development and located well within the gold-bearing district. It must be borne in mind that with these stocks the speculative risk is greater than in the case of developed mines; at the same time, the chances of profit are correspondingly greater, and since these prospect companies would in general be willing to part with but a fraction of their property for the proceeds of the entire capital stock at the present market price of the shares, this risk would not seem to be excessive."

CHICAGO OPINION.

A. O. Slaughter & Co.—Any attempt to depress this market brings in buyers, making the concessions very limited. The Grangers are the feature, holding their advance.

F. G. Logan—New York Central has had no marked advance lately and should sell around 110 in the near future. Short interest in Sugar considerable and is likely to be a good purchase on all reactions. Two stocks likely to have a move in the next bull market are General Electric, which has plenty of business on hand to keep its works at Schenectady running on full time, and Rock Island, which will raise its dividend to 4 per cent. beginning Oct. 1, and to 6 per cent. next year—the latter on the authority of President Cable himself.

Jamieson & Co.—The general market is very strong, but in some cases the liquidation has been heavy enough to cause setbacks. There has been plain liquidation on Northern Pacific preferred for some days. The recent talk of a dividend on the preferred is ridiculous, as the company will not earn much more than its fixed charges this year. President Cable is quoted as saying Rock Island will go on a 4 per cent. basis this Fall. Chances are against increase in St. Paul dividend in September.

Alfred L. Baker—All along we have called attention to the Grangers, and still believe, barring occasional reactions, there is 5 to 10 points more in them. Of one thing we feel sure, and that is, that it paid and still pays to give undivided attention to good stocks. We are so unaccustomed to a bull market that we cannot recognize it when it comes along. If we look backward a little we will find that the great period of prosperity which reigned from 1879 to 1881 began in the Spring of 1878, after a period of depression.

Breese & Cummings—Reconstruction, accompanied by good crops and resumption of specie payment, inaugurated the bull movement of 1879. We think reconstruction, good crops, and maintenance of specie payment will create the present revival.

Raymon, Pynchen & Co.—A reaction seems certainly due, and is liable to come at any time, but we still feel bullish and think the market a purchase if it falls off.

U. G. Peters & Co.—An operator commenting on Rock Island and its possibilities as a dividend payer, its large surplus, its crop already made, its high percentage of operating expenses compared with other Grangers, and the fact that there is 15 points advance in it when it returns to 4 per cent. dividends, said that he considered it the strongest argument on a stock he had seen for a long time, and it was absolutely true in every particular. Moreover, the Winter wheat crop in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory is so large this year that from it alone Rock Island will earn a 4 per cent. dividend.

Third National Bank's Officers.

The Third National Bank, which is in liquidation and whose business has been absorbed by the City National Bank, will today withdraw from the Clearing House Association and make its last exchange at the Bank Clearing House. After to-day the Third National will pay items against it over its counter.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	200	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	109
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	185	188
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	75	76
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex div.	68	70
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	108	110
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R.	145	155
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	35	45
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66	69
Kings County Traction	44	46
New Orleans Traction common	7	8
New Orleans Traction preferred	28	32
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad stock	128	132
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	182	185
Third Avenue Railroad	150	152
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	107	109
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	15½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	90	93

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex dividend	80	81
Hoboken Ferry 5s	104	105
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	98
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	74	76
Union Ferry stock	62	64
Union Ferry 5s	103½	105

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	92½	95
Indianapolis Gas stock, ex dividend	142	145
Indianapolis Gas 1st	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Lafayette Gas Company stock	82	85
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	58	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	58	60
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex interest	71½	73

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas, ex dividend	77½	79
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	81
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	15	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	77
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101¾	102½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	224	227
Grand Rapids Gas stock	66	69
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	248	254
Madison (Wis.) stock	47	49
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	75	76
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	110½	111½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	114	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consol	108¼	110
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	78
Standard Gas, New York, ex div.	110½	111½
Standard Gas, New York, pf., ex div.	117	120
Standard Gas, New York 1st	118	120
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	70	72
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	96	97½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	43	45
American Typefounders'	25	27½
Barney & Smith common	7	11
Celluloid Company stock	50	58
Cramps' Shipyard stock	55	60
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill'g pf. ex div.	67	69
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97	100
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan-Peninsular Car	8	12
Michigan-Peninsular Car pf.	43	45
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	82	86
New York Air Brake Company	18	20
New York Biscuit Company	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Con. (new)	1	4
Pennsylvania Coal	320	332
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	60
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	323	324
Trenton Pottery	7	9
Trenton Pottery pf.	42	45
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	84	86
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	70	74
Wagner Car Company	153	154
Worthington Pump pf.	80	82

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	97	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	25
Central & South American Tel.	118	119½
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	⅝
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	5	8
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	4	5
Madison Square Garden 2d	51	60
Metropolitan L., Chicago, 1st 5s	45	47
New York & New Jersey Telephone	137	139
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	16½	17½
Trow Directory pf.	35	38

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60⅝@60⅞. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47½@49c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 342,026.84 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 27⅝d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports Jan. 1 to date	$1,903,611
Exports in same period	24,263,864
Net exports	$22,360,353
Net exports, 1896	22,361,079
Net exports, 1895	13,058,790
Net exports, 1894	58,038,195
Net exports, 1893	63,327,622

***

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Barcelona sold at .63; 300 Chollar at .80; 300 Gould & Curry at .32; 100 Hale & Norcross at .75; 900 Lacrosse at .18; 200 Leadville at .13; 200 Mollie Gibson at .59; 300 Mount Rosa at .08; 300 Sierra Nevada at .75, and 200 Standard at 1.45.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	320	Manhattan	215
Am. Exchange	162	Market & Fulton	215
Broadway	220	Mechanics'	190
Butch. & Drovers'	100	Merchants'	135
Central National	100	Merchants' Ex.	112
Chase National	400	Metropolis	440
Chatham	275	Mount Morris	65
Chemical	4000	National Union	200
City	525	New Amsterdam	200
Citizens'	125	New York	220
Commerce	204	Ninth National	98
Continental	130	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Corn Exchange	3000	Pacific	175
Fifth Avenue	3000	Park	255
First Nat. of S. I.	120	People's	205
Fourth National	172	Phenix	100
Gallatin National	310	Republic	150
German National	150	Seaboard National	160
Greenwich	165	Second National	425
Hanover	325	Shoe & Leather	91
Hudson River	155	State of New York	108
Imp. & Traders'	510	Tradesmen's	99
Irving	135	Western National	114
Lincoln National	750		

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $9,612,634, against $7,909,680 in the preceding week, and $6,748,677 in the corresponding week of last year. Total exports since Jan. 1, $199,505,541 against $186,810,109 in the corresponding period last year.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—The local market opened up strong with most of the trading in the arbitrage stocks, in which prices follow New York's lead. Shortly after noon Lehigh Valley was forced to the front on buying by Dick Brothers & Co., said to be for New York account. Pennsylvania was strong on scattered buying. Philadelphia, Union, Hestonville, and the other tractions were firm on buying by houses which are best posted concerning the earnings. Welsbach, United Gas, the Heat stocks, and other fancies held firm on trifling purchases. An order to sell Huntingdon and Broad Top common at market prices, without any support to the stocks, forced the price down. The dividend in the common will be passed. Near the end prices eased off a shade from best, but the closing was firm as follows:

Lehigh Valley	28¼	28⅝
Northern Pacific	14⅝	14⅞
Northern Pacific pf.	41½	41⅝
Pennsylvania	53⅜	53⅞
Reading	11 7-16	11 9-16
Reading 1st pf.	23 11-16	23⅞
Reading 2d pf.	13 13-16	14
St. Paul	82⅝	82¾
Metropolitan Traction	110¼	111
Philadelphia Traction	72	72¼
Baltimore Traction	19½	19⅝
United Traction	10⅞	11
Pennsylvania Heat	14¼	14⅜
Pennsylvania Heat pf.	33⅜	34
United Gas Improvement	74½	74⅝
Electric Storage	21¾	21⅞
Electric Storage pf.	23¾	24
Welsbach Light	47	47⅜
American Railway Elec.	4⅝	5
Marsden Company	9	9½
Reading 2 p. m. 4s	84¼	84⅝
Elec. & P. 4s	71⅝	72
Pittsburg C. Traction	8¼	8½
Pittsburg C. Traction pf.	39⅜	40

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$4,000,000
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company
3½ % Gold Bonds.
(Part of a total issue limited to $50,000,000.)
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE JUNE 1, 1997.

Interest payable semi-annually, on June 1 and December 1, in New York. Coupon bonds in denominations of $1,000 each, with registration provision.

The undersigned will receive subscriptions for the above bonds at 103½ per cent. and accrued interest to date of delivery.

Copies of a letter from D. W. Caldwell, Esq., President of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, in reference to above bonds, can be obtained on application at our office, where also copy of the Mortgage securing the same may be inspected.

The subscription list will be opened at 10 o'clock on THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 1ST, 1897, and will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., or earlier, on the same day, the right being reserved to reject any applications, and to award a smaller amount than applied for.

Bonds awarded upon subscription are to be paid for on JULY 6TH, 1897.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED SIMULTANEOUSLY IN LONDON BY MESSRS. SPEYER BROTHERS.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET.
New York, June 29th, 1897.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK,
128 and 130 Bowery.
126th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
NEW YORK, June

DIVIDENDS.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO

234 FIFTH AVENUE.

Branch Office, 66 Broadway.

The following coupons are payable at our offices on and after July 1st, 1897:

Abliene Water Company.
Central Tuinucu Sugar Cane Mfg. Co.
Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation.
Corning Sewers.
Corning School District No. 13.
Corning River Bonds.
Crawfordsville Water & Light Co.
Hampton Roads Hotel Company.
Lawrence Water Company.
Lee Construction Company.
Marion Water Company.
Mechanical Rubber Company.
Mercantile Co-operative Bank.
Newburgh & Orange Lake Railroad Co.
New York Belting & Packing Co., L'td.
New York Cab Company (Reg. Int.)
New York & East River Gas Co. (1st Con.)
Paola Water Company.
Shelbyville Water & Light Company.
Shelbyville Water & Light Company.
The Sevilla.
Union Free School District No. 1, Bay Shore, N. Y.
Warsaw Water Company.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New York, June 28, 1897.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Monday, the 2d day of August next, to stockholders of record, at 3 P. M., on Wednesday, the 30th day of June, at which time the Transfer Books will be closed. The books will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 15th day of July next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

The Michigan Central Railroad Co.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station,
New York, June 24, 1897.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT. payable at this office on Monday, the 2d day of August next, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M., on Wednesday, the 30th instant, at which time the Transfer Books will be closed, to be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 15th day of July next.
D. A. WATERMAN, Treasurer.

The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York.

186TH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

New York, June 24th, 1897.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent., (3½%,) free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1897.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 6th, 1897.
J. W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

The National Bank of North America in New York.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

New York, June 23, 1897.

The Board of Directors of this Bank has this day declared the usual semi-Annual Dividend of THREE per cent., payable to the stockholders on Thursday, July 1st. The transfer books will remain closed until that day.
A. TROWBRIDGE, Cashier.

Eden Musee American Co.
(Limited.)
55 WEST 23D STREET,
New York, June 24th, 1897.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of 2 per cent. on the capital stock, payable July 15th, 1897. Transfer books close July 5th at 3 P. M., open July 16th, 1897.
G. S. LANCON, Sec'y.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, June 24th, 1897.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, proximo.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 7, 1897.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

Hamilton Bank
OF NEW YORK CITY.
New York, June 15th, 1897.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1897.

The transfer books will be closed from June 21st, 1897, to July 1, 1897, inclusive.
EDWIN S. SCHENCK, Cashier.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and 42d Street.
New York, June 16, 1897.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1897.

The transfer books will remain closed from June 21, 1897, to July 1, 1897.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

Canada Southern Railway Company,
Grand Central Depot, N. Y., June 22, 1897.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of One Per Cent. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on the second day of August next, to Stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 30th day of June, when the Transfer Books will be closed. The books will be reopened on Thursday, July 15th, at 10 o'clock A. M.
ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

The Chatham National Bank,
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after July 1st, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

New York, June 25th, 1897.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, June 25th, 1897.

A dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.
EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, June 23d, 1897.

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on and after July 1st prox. The transfer books will remain closed until July 6th, 1897.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW YORK,
New York, June 18th, 1897.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent. and an extra one of Four Per cent., free of tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after July 1st, 1897.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WM. R. KURAU, Asst. Cash.

The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank,
New York, June 23, 1897.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1897.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, June 18th, 1897.

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after July 1 prox. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM HALLS, JR., Cashier.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
Philadelphia, June 24, 1897.

613 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, June 24, 1897.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. (ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE,) payable on July 15, 1897, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, June 23, 1897.

Eighty-eighth consecutive semi-annual dividend.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., payable on and after July 1, 1897. The transfer books will be closed from June 23d until July 1st.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

The Bank of America,
New York, June 22d, 1897.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1897, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 8th, 1897.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'y Co.
26 Wall Street, New York June 30th, 1897.

Coupons of the **Southwestern Coal & Improvement Co.** maturing July 1st, 1897, will be paid upon presentation at their office of this Company, 45 Wall St., on and after that date.
C. G. HELGE, Treas.

The United States National Bank of the City of New York.
NEW YORK, June 29th, 1897.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1897.
JOHN J. McAULIFFE, Assistant Cashier.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, O., June 15, 1897.

Interest on bonds of above company due July 1st, 1897, will be paid on and after that date at Mercantile National Bank, New York, N. Y.
J. H. FRENCH, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.
No. 66 Broadway, New York, June 10, 1897.

The coupons due July 1st, 1897, on the BIRMINGHAM DIVISION Bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
JAS. BOWRON, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

Union Pacific Railroad Company

Collateral Trust 6% Bonds

Coupons due July 1, 1897, will be paid on presentation at the office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, No. 80 Broadway, on and after July 1, 1897.

The amount of above coupons will be paid to holders of UNION TRUST COMPANY Certificates of Deposit for above Bonds on presentation of their Certificates and payment stamped thereon.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

New York Security and Trust Company,
NO. 46 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

COUPONS PAYABLE JULY 1ST, 1897.

Oregon R. R. & Nav. Co., 1st Mtge.
Oregon R. R. & Binghamton R. R. Co.
Utica, Clinton & Binghamton R. R. Co.
Spring Valley Coal Company.
Utica Belt Line R. R., 2d Mtge.
Utica Belt Line R. R., 2d Mtge.
City of Dallas, Tex.
$500 Debenture Bds.
Globe St. Ry. Debenture Bds.
Globe St. Ry. Debenture Bds.
Globe Phosphate Mining Co.
Peace River Phosphate Mining Co.
Portsmouth St. Ry. & Light Co.
Flathead County, Mont.
Watertown Water, Light & Power Co.
Watertown Water, Light & Power Co.
Terminal Warehouse Co.
Florida Publishing Co.
Detroit Citizens Street Railway Co.

Coupons of the Oregon R. R. & Nav. Co. will be paid on and after June 28th.

READING COMPANY
AND
PHILADELPHIA AND READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

Philadelphia, June 27, 1897.

Coupons due July 1st, 1897, from the General Mortgage Bonds of the above Companies will be paid according to their terms at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, on and after that date.

On account of recent laws of the State of Pennsylvania, it is required that coupons have attached a statement showing whether they are owned by residents or non-residents of that State.
W. A. CHURCH, Treasurer.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.
Office of the Treasurer.
New York, 21st June, 1897.

The Board of Directors of this company has declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of July next, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 30th inst. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 30th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Friday, the 16th of July next.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.
Pittsburg, Pa., June 28, 1897.

The coupons due July 1st, 1897, from the First Mortgage 4% Extended Bonds of this Company will be paid at the office of Messrs. Vermilye & Co., Nassau and Pine Streets, New York City.

The coupons due July 1st from the 7% First Mortgage bonds not having been extended will be purchased at par by Messrs. Vermilye & Co. or Messrs. Speyer & Co.
(Signed) J. B. WASHINGTON, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 9th, 1897.

Franklin Trust Company.
DIVIDEND NO. 28.

The Board of Trustees this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable July 1st, 1897, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books. Transfer books will be closed from June 25th at three o'clock P. M. until July 2d, 1897, at ten o'clock A. M.
JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.
New York, June 29th, 1897.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company out of the net earnings, payable July 15, 1897.

The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. July 12, and reopen on the morning of July 16.
GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman of the Board.

Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad Company,
No. 32 Liberty St., New York.
New York, June 29th, 1897.

The coupons due July 1st, 1897, on the bonds of this Company will be paid, on and after that date, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
H. RIEMAN DUVAL, President.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.
146 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, June 15, 1897.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. has been this day declared by the Board of Trustees, payable July 1, 1897, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. on June 23. The books will be opened on June 24.
LOUIS V. BRIGHT, Secretary.

The Consolidation Coal Company,
Treasurer's Office.
Baltimore, Maryland, June 26th, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the interest due July 1st next on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York.
T. K. STUART, Treasurer.

Fort Worth, Texas, June 26, 1897.

THE THREE PER CENT. COUPONS ON THE first mortgage bonds of the Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railway Company, maturing July 1st, 1897, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall St., N. Y.
JOHN HORNBY, President.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, June 22, 1897.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1897. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cash.

Illinois Steel Company Debentures, St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago R. R. Second Mortgage Bonds.

Coupons on the above maturing July 1st, 1897, will be paid on and after that date at the office of
CUYLER, MORGAN & CO.,
44 Pine St., New York.

THE NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY, No. 46 Wall Street, will pay on presentation the coupon due July 1, 1897, on the first mortgage bonds of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, **THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.,** by A. MARCUS, Treasurer.

Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railway Co.
1st Mtge. 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

The coupons of the above bonds, due July 1st, 1897, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Railway Co., No. 45 Wall St.
EDWIN M. POST, Secretary.

National Broadway Bank.
New York, June 23d, 1897.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1897. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
A. T. J. RICE, Cashier.

The Eleventh Ward Bank.
New York, June 22, 1897.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1897. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, June 25th, 1897.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1897, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.

Coupons due July 1st, 1897, from the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

The National Citizens' Bank,
New York, June 25th, 1897.

A Dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1st, 1897.
D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW York.—Dividend—A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Thursday, July 1st proximo. Transfer books closed until July 2d, 1897.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

New York, June 22, 1897.

East River National Bank.
A dividend of FOUR (4) per cent. has been declared, payable on and after Thursday, July 1, 1897.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NASH, CHARLES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES W. NASH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles Edward Souther, No. 7 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of May, 1897. ADELAIDE W. NASH, Executrix. CHARLES EDWARD SOUTHER, Attorney for Executrix, 7 Nassau St., New York City.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, June 29, 1897.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
151	155	28	Adams Express	152	152	151	151	
63	63½	400	American Cotton Oil	63	63	63	63	
14¼	14½	300	Am. Cotton Oil pf	14	14	14	14	
113	115		American Express	113½	113½	113½	113½	
15⅝	11⅝	7,823	American Spirits Mfg.	80	80	80	80	
30⅞	31	1,852	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	129	130	129	129	
121¼	127⅝	58,176	American Sugar Refs.	103	108½	103	108	
108	108½	1,676	Am. Sugar Refs. pf	79¾	79¾	76¾	76¾	
78¾	78½	19,221	American Tobacco	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
12¼	12⅝	3,220	At., T. & S. F.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
25	25⅛	10,939	At., T. & S. F. pf	47½	47½	47½	47½	
		208	Barney & Smith Car pf	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
10⅝	10⅝	5,745	Baltimore & Ohio	18½	18⅞	18	18⅛	
13½	13⅝	12,035	Bay State Gas	20⅝	20⅝	28	28⅝	
28¼	28⅝	110	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	110	110	110	110	
106½	110½	1,145	Brooklyn Union Gas	51¼	51¼	50⅜	50⅜	
150½	51	50	Canada Southern	64⅞	64½	64½	64½	
64⅜	64¼	1,980	Canadian Pacific	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
17⅝	17⅞	36,380	Chesapeake & Ohio	85	85	83⅝	83⅝	
83⅝	83¾	8	Chi. Bur. & Quincy	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	
	95	58,456	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	
95	95½	47,759	Chicago Gas	110	110	83⅞	83⅞	
82⅝	82½	383	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	139⅜	139⅞	139⅛	139⅛	
139¼	139⅝	5,920	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	116⅝	116⅝	116¼	116⅜	
116⅛	116⅞	19,439	Chicago & Northw.		76	74½	74½	
74½	74⅝	910	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.		24⅜	24½	24½	
24½	24⅝	210	Chi., C. C. & St. Louis		65	64¼	65	
	18¼	1,075	C., C., C. & St. L. pf		64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	
17⅞	18	3,152	Colorado Fuel & Iron		17	18½	17	
40¼	40⅝	450	Consolidated Ice		40	40⅝	40⅝	
86½	87½	103	Consolidated Ice pf		86	86	86	
168	167	1,570	Consolidated Gas Co.	166½	166½	166½	166½	
109½	109¾	902	Delaware & Hudson	109¾	109¾	109¾	109½	
42½	43	470	Denver & R. G. pf.		43	42⅝	42⅝	
14⅞	15	108	Erie		15½	15	15⅛	
		3,314	Ft. W. & D. C. Sta.		9¼	9¼	9¼	
34⅜	34⅝	105	General Electric		34¾	34¼	34¼	
97⅝	98½	8	Illinois Central		98½	98	98	
34	35	4	Illinois Steel Co.		33¾	33¾	33¾	
27½	29	600	Iowa Central pf.		29	29	29	
23½	24½	200	Laclede Gas		24½	24	24	
81	82	200	Laclede Gas pf.		82	82	82	
14¾	15¼	100	Lake Erie & Western		15	15	15	
50	50⅞	8,806	Long Island		44	44	44	
50	50⅞	50	Louisville & Nashville		51¾	51⅞	51⅞	
10	10	2,117	Manhattan Beach		5	5	5	
89	89¼	200	Manhattan Con.		90	90	90	
110½	111	115	Metropolitan Traction		119	119	119	
100	101	300	Michigan Central		101	101	101	
20	20½	50	Minn. & St. Louis		20¼	20¼	20¼	
81	82	450	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.		81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	
52½	53	600	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.		53	53	53	
13	13¼	3,025	Mo., Kan. & Texas		52¾	52¾	52¾	
31½	31⅝	2,630	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.		13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
20	20½	9,594	Missouri Pacific		32¼	32¼	32¼	
30¾	30¾	315	National Lead Co.		20¼	20¼	20¼	
	100	200	National Lead Co. pf.		30¾	30¾	30¾	
	15	1,350	National Linseed Oil		99	99	99	
15½	15⅝	1,520	National Starch 1st pf.		15	15	15	
17	56	200	New Jersey Central		56	56	56	
54⅞	56	200	New York Central	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	
		2,305	N. Y. & E. R. Gas	76½	76½	76½	76½	
29¾	30½	100	N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf.	111½	111½	111½	111½	
	⅜	110	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	13	13	13	13	
13⅜	13⅝	2,610	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	70	70	70	
14¼	14½	4,561	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	10	10	10	10	
41	41¼	1,350	N. Y., Sus. & Western	27½	27½	27½	27½	
15	15¼	1,520	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	29	29	29	29	
17	17½	200	Norfolk & Western pf.				4¼	
54⅝	56	200	North American	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	
		2,305	Northern Pacific	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	
29¾	30½	100	Northern Pacific pf.	15	15½	15	15½	
	⅜	450	Northern Pacific & Western	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
12⅞	13¼	50	Ontario & Western	55	55	55	55	
167	175	195	Or. S. L., wh. iss.		19	19	19	
168	169	15,660	Or. R. & Nav. pf.	19	30¾	30	30	
	23⅛	5,600	Or. S. L. & U. N.	30¼			¼	
22⅞	23	2,120	Pacific Mail		18	18	18	
47½	48	1,410	Peo., Dec. & Evans	13½	13½	13½	13⅝	
27½	28	2,402	P. C., C. & St. Louis	165¾	165½	165½	165⅝	
20	20	10	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	169¾	169½	169½	169½	
43¾	44	130	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	139¾	139¾	139¾	139¾	
11⅝	12	1,883	Reading	116¾	117¾	116¾	116⅞	
5	5¼	1,403	Reading 1st pf.				74½	
47	47½	250	Reading 2d pf.		74⅞	74½	74½	
46¼	46⅝	65	Rio Grande West.		24¾	24½	24½	
16¾	16¾	18,825	Rio Grande West. pf.		48	47¾	47¾	
3⅝	3⅝	65	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.		27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
24	24½	1,883	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.		19	19	19	
15	15⅝	9,728	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.		40	40	40	
9	9¼	1,491	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.		12¼	12¼	12¼	
34¼	34¾	9,995	St. Louis Southw.		5	5	5	
98	98½	1,800	St. Paul & Duluth		48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	
33¾	33¾	600	St. Paul & Omaha		22¼	22¼	22¼	
29	29	210	Southern Pacific		62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	
24	24½	2,117	Southern Railway pf.		15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
81	82	200	Southern Railway pf.		9¼	9¼	9¼	
15	15	100	Standard R. & T.		34¼	34¼	34¼	
44	44	6,000	Standard R. & T. pf.		98	98	98	
51¾	52	8,806	Tenn. Coal & Iron		88¾	88¾	88¾	
5	5	50	Texas Pacific		29	29	29	
90	90	2,117	Union Pacific		24½	24	24	
110½	110½	200	Union Pacific pf.		82	81	82	
101	101	115	U. S. Leather pf.		15	15	15	
20¼	20½	300	United States Leather		44	44	44	
81⅞	82	115	U. S. Rubber pf.		51¾	50¾	50¾	
52¾	53	3,470	Wabash		6	5	5	
13	13¼	215	Wabash pf.		5	5	5	
70	70	127	Western Union Tel.		89¾	88¾	88¾	
27	27⅛	215			29	29	29	
7	7½	312			24	24	24	
59	59	6,471			82	82	82	
12¾	13¼				15	15	15	
60	60				44	44	44	
6¼	6¼				50¾	50¾	50¾	
15½	15⅞				5	5	5	
84⅛	84⅝				88¾	88¾	88¾	
					90	90	90	
					110½	110½	110½	
					101	101	101	
					20¼	20¼	20¼	
					81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	
					52¾	52¾	52¾	
					13	13¼	13	
					81¼	81¼	81¼	
					19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
					30¾	30¾	30¾	
					99	99	99	
					15	15	15	
					56	56	56	
					83¾	83¾	83¾	
					85	103	103	
					103¾	76	76	
					76½	111¾	111¾	
						13	13	
						69	69	
						70	70	
						99½	99½	
						27¼	27¼	
						29	29	
						4¼	4¼	
						14¾	14¾	
						41	41	
						15	15	
						17	17	
						55	55	
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						47½	47½	
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						40	43¾	
						12¼	12¾	
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						45⅞	46⅛	
						16⅞	16⅞	
						3½	3½	
						22	22¼	
						64	64	
						15¼	15¼	
						9¼	9¼	
						20½	20½	
						42¾	42¾	
						15	15¼	
						44	44	
						50¾	50¾	
						5	5	
						88¾	88¾	
						110½	110½	
						101	101	
						20½	20½	
						81⅞	81⅞	
						53	53	
						13½	13½	
						81¾	81¾	
						19¾	19¾	
						30¾	30¾	
						99	99	
						15	15	
						56	56	
						83¾	83¾	
						103	103	
						76	76	
						111¾	111¾	
						13	13	
						69	69	
						70	70	
						99½	99½	
						27¼	27¼	
						29	29	
						4¼	4¼	
						14¾	14¾	
						41	41	
						15	15	
						17	17	
						55	55	
						19	19	
						80	80	
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						18	18	
						165¾	165¾	
						169½	169½	
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						40	43¾	
						12¼	12¾	
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						45⅞	46⅛	
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						22	22¼	
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						9¼	9¼	
						20½	20½	
						42¾	42¾	
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						50¾	50¾	
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						88¾	88¾	
						110½	110½	
						101	101	
						20½	20½	
						81⅞	81⅞	
						53	53	
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						81¾	81¾	
						19¾	19¾	
						30¾	30¾	
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						15	15	
						56	56	
						83¾	83¾	
						103	103	
						76	76	
						111¾	111¾	
						13	13	
						69	69	
						70	70	
						99½	99½	
						27¼	27¼	
						29	29	
						4¼	4¼	
						14¾	14¾	
						41	41	
						15	15	
						17	17	
						55	55	
						19	19	
						80	80	
							¼	
						18	18	
						165¾	165¾	
						169½	169½	
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						47½	47½	
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						40	43¾	
						12¼	12¾	
						5	5	
						45⅞	46⅛	
						16⅞	16⅞	
						3½	3½	
						22	22¼	
						64	64	
						15¼	15¼	
						9¼	9¼	
						20½	20½	
						42¾	42¾	
						15	15¼	
						44	44	
						50¾	50¾	
						5	5	
						88¾	88¾	
						110½	110½	
						101	101	
						20½	20½	
						81⅞	81⅞	
						53	53	
						13½	13½	
						81¾	81¾	
						19¾	19¾

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dull Day Among Brokers—Little Dealing in the Salesroom.

Philip Jeselson has sold for James B. Harris to Max Marx the two three-story American basement dwellings 516 and 518 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, each 15 by 80 by 100.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to David Solomon, for $5,500, the four-story brick tenement, with stores, 189 Seventh Street, 20 by 49.7 by 21 by 41.9.

John N. Golding sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Mortimer Smith, for $12,500, the two-story brick tenement 50 and 52 Avenue D, 28.4 by 82.

Peter F Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Richard Cummings, for $23,594, the four-story stone-front dwelling 716 St. Nicholas Avenue, 21 by 100.

The property of the Union India Rubber Company offered at receiver's sale by Auctioneer Richard V. Harnett was knocked down to the President of that corporation, Frederick M. Shepard, on a bid of $125,000. The tract sold, together with the one, two- and four story brick factories thereon, includes the block front on the east side of Park Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-first and One Hundred and Thirty-second Streets, and extending easterly 340 feet along either street, together with a gore lot adjoining this plot at its southeast corner, and having a frontage of 5 feet on One Hundred and Thirty-first Street.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, East Chester Road, east side, 75 feet south of Cornell Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,577.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Brown, referee, 1,762 Third Avenue, west side, 75.4 feet south of Ninety-eighth Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $18,887.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, A. C. Brown, referee, 773, 775 and 779 Forest Avenue, west side, 280.9 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, each 19 by 87.5; three two-story and basement frame dwellings.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, John E. Sims, referee, 14 and 18 West Ninetieth Street, south side, 221 feet east of Fifth Avenue, west of Central Park West, each 21 by 108.8, four-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment on No. 14, $4,406; on No. 18, $4,327.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 922 East Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick store and tenement. Due on judgment, $4,478.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, executor's sale, 619 East Eleventh Street, north side, 280 feet west of Avenue C, 25 by 103.3, five-story brick double tenement.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 177 feet west of Fifth Avenue, for a four-story brick dwelling, 23 by 85; Caroline C. Kendall and others of 17 West Thirty-fifth Street, owners; C. P. H. Gilbert of 18 Broadway, architect; cost, $25,000.

Boulevard, west side, 102 feet south of Eighty-fourth Street, for a three-story brick clubhouse, 32 by 100; Frederick B. Forster of 270 West Eighty-fourth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $20,000.

Tenth Street, northwest corner of University Place, for an eight-story brick and stone store and lofts, 276 by 101.10; L. R. True of 114 West Thirty-fourth Street, owner; W. Dilthey of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $100,000.

Ninety-fifth Street, southeast corner of Riverside Drive, for a seven-story brick flat, 76.2 by 84.9; Bingham Brothers of 16 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owners; John Wooley of 111 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $55,000.

One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 494.6 feet west of Columbus Avenue, for a six-story and basement brick flat, 34.6 by 88.6; Lawrence Buckley of 185 West Eightieth Street, owner; C. Steinmetz of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $90,000.

Brown Avenue, south side, 200 feet west of Sagamore Street, for a one-story frame shed, 20 by 13; Henrietta Coons of Van Nest, owner; Chris F. Lohse, architect; cost, $150.

Prospect Avenue, west side, 141 feet north of Jennings Street, for a two-story frame stable, 24 by 26; William Birrell of One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Boston Avenue, owner; Niels Toelberg of Home Street and Southern Boulevard, architect; cost, $500.

Washington Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, for five two-story and basement brick dwellings, 17.6 by 45; Frank Ruckle of 409 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $25,000.

Alterations.

No. 862 Amsterdam Avenue, to a four-story brick hotel, H. Hamel, owner; F. S. Schlesinger of 128 Eighth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 804 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, to a two-story and basement brick and stone dwelling, Claire Gerli, premises, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 863 and 865 Broadway, to a three and five story brick store and lofts, Ruth Livingston Jones, estate of S. D. Beers, owners; Edward H. Clark of 10 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $500.

First Avenue, southeast corner of Forty-third Street, to a two-story brick slaughter house, New York Veal and Mutton Company, lessees; Richard Berger of 309 Broadway, architect; cost, $15,000.

No. 455 West Forty-second Street, to a four-story brick hotel and lodge rooms, Margaret Gottholdt of 2,774 Third Avenue, owner; William Fingland of 306 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 240 Mulberry Street, to a six-story brick and stone police station, city, owners; John Du Fais of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $17,000.

Courtlandt Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; John Ruhl, owner; Chris F. Lohse, architect; cost, $300.

One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, northwest corner of Brown Place, to a three-story frame dwelling, Anthony Mc-Owen of 515 Wales Avenue, owner; Harry T. Howell of 748 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 1,312 Stebbins Avenue, to a two-story frame tenement, P. Petraglia, owner; Thomas C. Andrews of 711 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, architect; cost, $250.

Glebe Avenue, west side, 400 feet north of Westchester Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, Philip O'Ryan, premises, owner and architect; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, June 29.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 165th St, 245.10x150x139.11x158.2x113.1x348.7; William E. Dick and wife to Jacob D. Butler. 1

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 100 ft n of 166th St, 100.10x100; John H. Vandervoort to John Stephens. 1

ARTHUR AV, w s, 86.2 ft s of 179th St, 21.11x100; John H. Metzler and wife to Mary Chalmers. 1

ATTORNEY ST, 155 and 157; Solomon Feiss and wife to Louis Fried. 1

BARROW ST, 102; 21.6x75; Henry J. S. Hall et al. 1

CATHARINE SLIP, e s, 20.6x40; John R. Rogan, referee, to Laura J. Post. $850

COLLEGE PL, s s, 100 ft w of Hoffman Alley, w of Dennett to Rear. 1

CROTONA AV, s e corner of 169th St, 100.10; Anna B. Hahn to Leopold Keller. 10

DOVER ST, s w corner of 148th St, 16.11x75; Mary E. Cahill and another to Boardman. 1

EAST BROADWAY, s e corner of 148th St, 20.8 ft e and wife to Annie M. Mahan. 1

EAST BROADWAY, s e corner of 162d St, 25x84.10x irreg; Elmer A. Allen and wife to the Mayor, &c., City of New York. 1

EWEN PLACE, or 215TH ST, n w corner of Prospect Av, 50x100; John H. Callan and wife to Mary Kane. 1

FERRY LANDING ROAD, n w s, 83 ft s w of Old Albany Post Road, w s, irregular; Northold Mucke to E. B. Levy. 1

FERGUSON ST, 21 and 23; William H. Osborn to Sarah A. Burby. 1

FERRIS ST, 261 and 263; John F. Wiese and another to Sarah J. Burby. 18,000

FERRIS ST, on centre line, between 303.8 and 309.8, 150 ft w of 11th Av, runs w 25x8.8x25xn 8.8; John A. Ander and wife to Jamse Sullivan. 1

FERGUSON ST, 911, n s, 37.7 ft e of Jennings St, 25x100; Peter Bjorkegren and wife to Joseph L. Schiele. 4,800

LOT 27, map of Bronxwood Park; Charles D. Shirmer to Malinda Bassett. 1,900

LOT 96, map of Bronxwood Park; Charles D. Shirmer to Mary A. Dorland. 1,400

Lots 126 and adjoining strip of 5 ft wide, amended map of Bronxwood Park.

Lot 140, amended map of Bronx.

Lot 25, map of Elizabeth P. Rose.

Lot 1, map of Hudson View.

[illegible] Rose and wife

[illegible] Clark

[illegible] Park

[illegible] Park

[illegible] Park

PLYMOUTH SOCIAL CLUB.

Tilts Between Lawyers in Proceedings to Revoke Its Charter—A Surprise for Bretschneider.

Further testimony was taken yesterday before Referee O'Brien in the proceedings to revoke the charter of the Plymouth Social Club. Royal R. Scott, N. N. Stranahan, and Alfred R. Page represented the prosecution, and Lawyers Neuberger and Barnes, Bruno Bretschneider, the defendant.

Several policemen testified to buying liquor and meeting disorderly women in the Broadway Garden, where the club was, and their testimony was corroborated by two special Excise Inspectors.

There were several tilts between counsel. Mr. Neuberger referred to Mr. Scott as a countryman from Canandaigua, and again he exclaimed:

"No one but a hayseed would ask a question like that!"

"Oh, I don't know," began Mr. Scott, when Mr. Neuberger interrupted with:

"Of course you don't. Nobody expects you to know."

Mr. Scott intimated that he would not be surprised if Mr. Neuberger ultimately became a country resident at a big house up the river.

The surprise of the day was when Lawyer Scott walked up to Mr. Bretschneider, offered him a half dollar piece, and said:

"We subpœna you. Take the witness chair." Bretschneider and his counsel protested, but the referee ruled that he must do so.

He was asked about the Plymouth Club charter, and he said he thought he had first seen it in January, but would not swear that it was not in May. He was elected a member, but could not name any member who was present, except the President. Anybody could become a member on payment of 25 cents. He was Secretary of the club and is now Treasurer, but could not tell who had held those offices before him. He was not sure that there were five members present at the meeting he had attended, and according to the records there were less than a dozen members when the club went to the Broadway Garden. He said that so far as he knew there were no benevolent features to the club. As steward of the club he bought liquors for it from himself as manager of the Broadway Garden Company. The same bartenders dispensed it and the same waiters served it. No money had ever passed between himself as club steward and Bruno Bretschneider, manager of the garden.

The hearing was adjourned until Thursday at 1 o'clock.

Father Duffy's Silver Jubilee.

The Rev. James S. Duffy, Pastor of St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn, will celebrate to-day the silver jubilee of his ordination as a priest. On Monday a reception was given him by the children of his parish. After mass to-day Father Duffy will give a dinner to his colaborers in the church. There will be addresses of congratulation, and during the evening Father Duffy will hold a reception. On Saturday the pupils of St. Agnes's Academy will tender Father Duffy a reception at the Montauk Theatre. Next Sunday the grand celebration of the week will take place. Many of the dignitaries of the church will be present and Cardinal Gibbons will preach.

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Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By first-class chambermaid; would do plain sewing or assist in waiting; city or country; good wages expected; competent; last employer can be seen. Address, for two days, M. N., 649 9th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent chambermaid and waitress; English; Protestant; smart, willing, obliging; city reference. O. K., 1,334 3d Av., Times Agency.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; understands cooking; private family; Lenox or Newport preferred; good reference. S. A., 179 Griffith St., Jersey City, N. J.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a woman as first-class cook and laundress; city or country; with reference. M. B. Monson, 78 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.

COOK.—By first-class cook in a private family; city or country; four years' references. 163 West 72d St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By a mother and daughter; competent; with best references; together. M. A., 203 East 48th St.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook in good family. 210 East 50th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; does all kinds of cooking; makes all kinds of desserts; good baker; country in Summer; city reference. 127 West 46th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a dressmaker to go to country for the Summer; first-class cutter and fitter; first-class work; evening dresses; latest style. 108 West 47th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or MAID.—As nursery governess or lady's maid; German; excellent needle woman; good reference. B. L., 334 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable woman to do work of one or more families in flats; by day or month. Call, 9 to 1, at 116 West 43d St., present employer's.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress; no objection to assist with chamberwork; private family; 9 years' city reference; city or country. 405 East 22d St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By reliable young North of Ireland Protestant as experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 713 Columbus Av. Hetherington.

NURSE.—By English Protestant woman; twenty years' experience with babies; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; good reference; country preferred. 136 West 28th St. Appel.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two competent girls as waitress and chambermaid; city or country. Call Tuesday or Wednesday, present employer's, 20 West 73d St.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By American girl as competent waitress or chambermaid in private family; city references. E. C., Box 201 Times Office.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; can take charge of dining room; experienced in carving, serving all courses, wine, salads; excellent references. 231 East 34th St.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a first-class waitress or parlormaid; best city references. 804 6th Av., care McNally.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young Swedish girl as waitress and up-stairs girl in a private family. 166 West 88th St., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—By first-class Protestant waitress in private family; best references. L. L., Box 279 Times, Up Town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT.—By a Swedish masseuse as attendant to invalid. Swedish Masseuse, 288 George St., New Haven, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER. — By highly recommended, strictly sober, reliable, neat, intelligent man; thoroughly familiar with first-class butler's duties, which references will certify; lived four years with one employer. N., Box 26, 446 6th Av.

BUTLER—COOK.—A lady breaking up housekeeping wishes to secure places for butler and cook; will highly recommend both. 28 Washington Square, North.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly reliable middle-aged man; tall; sober and honest; city or country; highest references, H. M., 413 5th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By coachman; five years' city reference as excellent driver; temperate, attentive to duties; age 30; married; no fam.; city or country. W. O. C., 253 Broadway, London Harness Company.

COACHMAN.—Competent; thoroughly understands his duties; willing, obliging; will go anywhere; personal reference from last employer. J. Murphy, Box 30, 65 4th Av.

COACHMAN.—Competent, strictly temperate; thoroughly understands his duties; willing, obliging; will go anywhere; personal reference from last employer. F. D., 140 East 41st St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By a thoroughly competent young man; tall and good appearance; best city reference. E. J., Box 3, 1,242 Broadway.

SECOND MAN or BUTLER.—By young man twenty-four years of age as butler in small family; six years' experience. M., 425 4th Av.

Miscellaneous.

BOY, experienced, wishes position in office or wholesale house, with chance for advancement. Schackno, 1,478 1st Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A canvasser to solicit advertisements for a well-known New York publication. Address C. B. D., Box 101 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

THE HALCYON
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
Now open. Easily accessible. Unique in design; liberal in management; perfect cuisine. The beautiful drives, ideal bicycle roads, golf links, athletic field, polo ground, and charming scenery make this a most delightful resort; 1,000 feet elevation. Reached from Grand Central Depot in 2 hours. Moderate rates. Send for illustrated descriptive booklet. H. R. ROBERTSON, JR., Proprietor.

MIZZEN-TOP HOTEL,
QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.,
NOW OPEN. A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL; two hours from New York by Harlem R. R.; 1,200 feet elevation; Post Office address and railroad station, Pawling, N. Y.
N. S. HOWE, Manager.
Circulars and information of F. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Av., N. Y.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACKS.
HOTEL CHILD WOLD,
CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y., on LAKE MASSAWEPIE, in the heart of the Adirondacks; 9 hours from N. Y. City; Golf, Tennis, Bowling, Driving, Hunting, Fishing, &c. SPECIAL RATES for JUNE, SEPTEMBER, and OCTOBER. Desirably located cottages to rent. For information, &c., address CHARLES E. LELAND, Manager.
P. O. Massawepie, N. Y., or FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Bldg., Madison Square, N. Y.

EDGEWOOD INN, STAR LAKE, **ADIRONDACKS.**
P. O. Oswegatchie, N. Y. In the heart of Adirondacks; 3,200 feet above sea level; good boating and boats; splendid trout fishing; grand scenery; sure quick relief from hay fever; new hotel, lighted by electricity; open fireplaces; fine orchestra; telephone station; accommodates 250; easy of access; rates moderate; send for descriptive pamphlet. INGLEHART & BROWN, Props.

ADIRONDACKS.
SAGAMORE HOTEL,
Long Lake, Hamilton Co., N. Y., will open season of 1897 July 1, under the old management, assisted by T. D. Sullivan. BUTLER & SULLIVAN, managers, Long Lake, N. Y.

ESPERANCE HOUSE,
Saranac Lake, N. Y.; elevation, 2,000 feet; overlooking lake; first-class table; $10 to $12 per week.
GEO. LABOUNTY, Prop.

Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL
Catskill Mountains, N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
ELEVATION 2,700 FEET.
CAPACITY, 1,000 GUESTS.
Reached in Four Hours from New York.
Trains leave Grand Central Station 9:40; 11:30, and 3:30, (Saturday Special at 1:40, in 3½ hours.) West Shore Station, 11 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. Address
W. H. PARKE, Manager.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN RESORTS.
For Summer Excursion Book, with map and list of Hotels and Boarding Houses, send six cents to Albany Day Line, Desbrosses St. Pier.

Mount Airy House, Catskills Mts., now open; for terms, address E. F. Hommel, Saugerties, N. Y.

Richfield Springs.

THE CONKLIN, Richfield Springs, N. Y. Delightful location, shaded lawn, spacious verandas, excellent table. Address Mrs. L. G. CONKLIN.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Long Island.

Summer Homes on Long Island.
SWEPT BY OCEAN BREEZES.
"Long Island," a new illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 950, 1318 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send 5 cents in stamps for "Long Island," or 2 cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
Oriental Hotel
Now Open.
T. F. SILLECK, MANAGER.
See Time Table Excursion Column.

EXPRESS TRAINS THIS SUMMER TO AND FROM AMITYVILLE, L. I.
HOTEL NEW POINT,
30 miles from New York; OPENS JUNE 24. Always cool; 150 feet from Great South Bay; table and service of the best; electric lights; rooms with private baths. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN; good roads for bicycling; man in attendance; accommodations for 40 horses. Reasonable terms. E. HATHAWAY.

FIRE ISLAND SURF HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
Tickets will be sold and baggage checked or expressed from New York via Bay Shore, instead of Babylon, as heretofore.
Steamboat connects at Bay Shore for Fire Island with 8:20 and 10:50 A. M. and 4:20 P. M. trains daily from East 34th St., N. Y., via Long Island R. R.

SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS.
PROSPECT HOUSE
Opens Thursday, June 24. For particulars and circulars, address, D. T. HATHAWAY, Shelter Island Heights, Suffolk County, N. Y.

HALLOCK HOUSE,
GOOD GROUND, L. I.
situated feet from Shinnecock Bay; surf and still water bathing.
OTIS M. CORWIN, Proprietor.

MIGNON MECHANICAL RIDING ACADEMY and Hotel, Boulevard and Seaside Av., Rockaway Beach, L. I. Largest carrousel in the country; restaurant, liquors, and cigars.
O. J. MOUSSETTE, Prop.

Saratoga Springs.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
CONGRESS HALL.
SEASON OF 1897 OPENS JUNE 29.
Popular Prices.
Three Dollars per day.
600 Rooms, accommodating 1,000 guests.
CLEMENT & COX, Proprietors.
H. S. CLEMENT, Manager.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
UNITED STATES HOTEL.
OPEN FROM JUNE 15 TO OCT. 1.
SPECIAL RATES for JUNE, JULY, and SEPT.
For rates and other particulars apply to
GAGE & PERRY.
Or F. H. SCOFIELD, 1 Madison Av., N. Y. City.

Saratoga. The most healthful and attractive Summer resort in the world.
THE WINDSOR HOTEL
Opens June 1st. Rates, $4 per day and upward. Send for elegantly illustrated souvenir pamphlet.
R. G. SMYTH, Lessee, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

THE ALBEMARLE.
Opposite the Windsor Hotel, South Broadway. One of the best locations in town. First-class in all of its appointments. Terms moderate.
WM. G. BOGGS.

NEW JERSEY.

THE OCTAGON,
SEA BRIGHT, N. J.,
NOW OPEN.
The leading, largest, and best appointed hotel at Sea Bright. Directly on the beach.
THE OCTAGON COTTAGE.
Open from May to October.
Address GEO. B. SANDT.

ON THE OCEAN FRONT.
SEVEN MILES BELOW LONG BRANCH.
MONMOUTH HOUSE,
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
Open from June 26 to October.
BENJAMIN H. YARD, Proprietor.
Write for descriptive pamphlet containing terms and information.

ALLENHURST INN,
ALLENHURST, (Deal Beach,) N. J.
Elevator and all modern improvements. Surf bathing. Still water bathing. New ALLENHURST railway station. Open May 20 to October. Best of references given and required.
JOHN D. BAILEY, Manager.

SEA VIEW HOUSE,
Atlantic Highlands, N. J., now open; special inducements for June; situated on water front; one minute from station; overlooking bay and ocean.
A. POPE.

The Allaire, Spring Lake, N. J. Directly on the beach. Remodeled and improved. Now open. E. M. RICHARDSON.

Long Branch.

HOWLAND HOTEL
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
OPENS THURSDAY, JUNE 24TH.
Many improvements added this season.
GEO. A. P. KELSEY, Proprietor.

LONG BRANCH.
UNITED STATES HOTEL
NOW OPEN. Select family and transient hotel. Illustrated Booklet, Diagrams, rates, &c. Address J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

GARFIELD INN,
Garfield Av., near Second Av., Long Branch, N. J. First-class house, shaded lawn, large piazza, excellent table, open June to October. K. E. STOKES.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., OCEAN AV.
PEMBERTON COTTAGE.
Splendid rooms facing sea; table and appointments the best; stabling.

GRANBY COTTAGE, Ocean Av., Long Branch, N. J.—Under new management. S. S. UMBERFIELD, Manager.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Stillwell's Victoria; first-class in every particular. Send for circular.

Asbury Park.

HOTEL ALBION,
Second and Ocean Avs. Asbury Park, N. J.
50 yards from surf; 17th season; table the best; accommodates 200; $2 to $2.50 per day; $8 to $12 per week. Opens in June. C. H. PEMBERTON.

BUCKINGHAM HOTEL,
Asbury Park, N. J. 4th Ave., near ocean; steam heat, electric bells, bathrooms, &c.; unsurpassed location; terms moderate. GEO. B. WEAVER.

THE EDWARD,
Cor. 6th Av. and Webb St., Asbury Park, N. J. New house, furnished throughout; hair mattresses; terms reasonable. Address L. A. CHARLTON.

SUNSET COTTAGE, 400 5TH AV., ASBURY Park; fine airy rooms; good table; prices moderate. D. STRUVE.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Sunset House, near Del. Water Gap. Elevation 1,700 feet. Grand scenery, shady lawns, large porches, airy rooms; farm attached; livery; mountain drives; daily mail. Write for terms and circulars. Mrs. W. A. KENNEDY & SON, Marshalls Creek, Pa.

CRISSMAN HOUSE,
Milford, Pike Co., Pa.
Enlarged and refurnished. Seven miles from Port Jervis. On bank of the Delaware River. Excellent cycling. Address FRANK CRISSMAN, Prop.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Open May until Nov. Location unexcelled. Desirable family resort. Send for Booklet.
Mrs. THEO. HAUSER & SON.

THE WISCASSET.
Open from May 15th to October 15th. Steam heat. Rooms en suite, with bath. Golf links.
I. D. IVISON, Manager, Mt. Pocono, Pa.

TOBYHANNA HOUSE—The highest resort house on Pocono Mts.; bracing air; steam heat; baths, latest san. sys. J. W. CORNISH, Tobyhanna, Pa.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW ENGLAND.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.
THE WAUMBEK
AND COTTAGES.
JEFFERSON, N. H. OPEN JULY 1.
Golf links, with professional green keeper.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
THE JEFFERSON.
A select family hotel under control of the Waumbek, now open.

LELAND'S OCEAN HOUSE
NEWPORT, R. I.
Now Open. Special Rates for July and Season. Bathing, Yachting, Wheeling, Polo, Tennis. WARREN LELAND, Jr., M'g'r, Newport, R. I. New York Office at Windsor Hotel.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, SALISBURY, VT.
Opens for season June 20. Accommodates 200. Admitted by all to be the most beautiful spot in the Green Mtns. Under the management of G. E. TOWNE, late of Hotel Brandon, Brandon, Vt. Address, until June 5, Middlebury, Vt.; later Salisbury, Vt.

OPENS JULY 3.
WHITE MTS.
THE NEW MT. PLEASANT HOUSE.
Through parlor cars New York to Hotel Grounds. Call at 3 Park Place for Illustrated Circulars.
ANDERSON & PRICE, Managers.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

Downey, Duncan & White,
(SUCCESSORS TO J. B. BREWSTER & CO.,)
Builders of Fine Carriages,
celebrated J. B. Brewster Top Wagons,
487 and 489 5th Av. and 143 West 51st St.
MESSRS. DOWNEY, DUNCAN & WHITE have been associated with me in the carriage business from 18 to 30 years, and I have recently formed a NEW CONNECTION with them. They alone have the right to use my name, and their firm is the only successor to J. B. Brewster & Co.
JAMES B. BREWSTER.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Information Free.
For Souvenir Booklets and Circulars of Summer and European

SUMMER RESORTS
and Permanent Hotels, Call or Address, (send stamp,)
Hotel Tariff Bureau,
63 Fifth Ave., New York.
96 Regent St., London.
248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.
(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Adirondacks,.....Hotel Ampersand, now open
do .....Childwold Hotel, now open
Asbury Park, N. J..Coleman House, a.p., $4 up
do .....Hotel Columbia, now open
do .....West End Hotel, now open
do Hotel Brunswick, now open, ap., $3 to $5
do ...(Largest.) Ocean Hotel, a. p., $3 to $4
Avon, N. J.(Fred. E. Foster,) Avon Inn,ap, $4 up
Baltimore, Md...Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bradford, Eng.Midland Htl., ap.,$3.50; ep,$1 up
Bristol, R. I .....D'Wolf Inn, now open
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Cape May, N. J.....Congress Hall, a. p., $3 up
Centre Harbor, N.H.,Senter House, a.p., $3 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Denver, Col.,New St.James Hotel, a.p.,$2.50 up
do ..The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
Edgemere, L. I. ....The Edgemere, now open
Exeter, Eng.....Royal Clarence Hotel, a. p., $3
Fire Island.....Surf Hotel and Cottages
Fisher's Island. The Munnatawket, a. p., $3.50
Gt. Barrington, Mass.Berkshire Inn, a.p.,$3 up
Glasgow,(BathSt.)PhilpsCockburnHtl.ap$2.50up
Hartford, Conn.....Allyn House, a. p., $3 up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland,ep.$1up.ap.$3up
Leeds, Eng.The Queens Htl., a.p.,$3.50; e.p., $1 up
Liverpool, Eng.Adelphi Htl., ap, $3.50; ep,$1 up
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do .....The Langham Hotel, e. p., $2 up
do (St. Pancras) Midland Grand, ap,$3.50; ep,$1 up
do(13HenriettaSt.,Strand)The Cockburn,ap$2.50up
do Barkston Gardens Hotel, S.K., ap,$2.50up
London, Eng.De Vere Hotel } De Vere Gardens
do ....Broadwalk do } Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do } Specially recom'd.
Long Branch, N. J..Atlantic Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Magnolia, Mass.....The Magnolia, a. p., $4 up
do .....The Hesperus, a. p., $4 up
Matlock, Eng.Tyacks'NewBath&RoyalHydroHls
Middletown Spgs.,Vt.The Montvert,ap,3.50to5
Mineral Springs & **Scientific Water Cure.**
Millbrook, N. Y.....The Halcyon, a. p., $4 up
Narragansett Pier, The Rockingham,ap.,$5up
do .....The Massasoit, now open
New Orleans, La..Hotel Grunewald, e.p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
Newport, R. I.....Ocean House, now open
do.(T. J. O'Neil,) The Aquidneck, ap., $2.50 to $3.50
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do (Chas. S. Davis). Hotel St. Andrew, e. p., $1.50
do (N.B.Barry). New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ....Hotel Westminster, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3.50
do (W. Johnson Quinn). Hotel Empire, e.p.$1, a.p.$3
do (E. 11th St.)Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (5th Av.& 15th St.)Hotel Kensington, e.p.$1.50
do (Wm. Noble)...Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
do (123 W. 39th St. nr. B'way,) The Parker, ep, 1.50up
Ocean City, N. J..Hotel Brighton, a. p., $2.50 up
Old Orchard, Me..Old Orchard H'se, a. p., $3 up
Ostend, Belg.,(cag'gea; 300 beds,) The Splendid
Pawling, N. Y....Mizzen Top Hotel, now open
Philadelphia, Pa.The New Hotel Walton, ep.,$2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50 up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep.,$1 up
do (Arch & 12th Sts.)...Hotel Hanover, a.p.,$2 up
Plymouth, Eng.....Grand Hotel, a. p., $3
Pittsfield, Mass..The Maplewood, a. p., $3 to $4
Portsmouth, N. H., The Rockingham, a. p., $4
Quebec, Canada.Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50
Richmond, Va..Jefferson, a.p.,$5 up, e.p.$1.50 up
Rochester, N. Y.Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Saratoga Springs, N. Y..U. S. Hotel, a.p., $5
Saybrook Pt., Conn..Fenwick Hall, now open
Schenectady, N. Y..The Edison, a. p., $2.50 up
Sea Bright, N. J..Sea Bright Inn, a.p., $3.50 up
Sheldrake, N. J.Cayuga Lake House, a.p., $2 up
Shelter Isl. H'ghts, NY.Prosp't H'se, now open
Sorrento, Me.....Hotel Sorrento, now open
Springfield, Mass.The Massasoit, ep,$1up, ap.$3up
Spring Lake B'ch, N.J.Monm'th H., ap,$3.50 to $5
St. Andrews, N. B.The Algonquin, a.p., $3.50 up
St. George, Staten Isl..The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis..Lindell Hotel, ep., $1 up; ap., $2.50 up
Swampscott, Mass.....Ocean House, now open
Syracuse, N. Y..Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $4
Troy, N. Y., The Troy House.....a. p., $3 up
Utica, N. Y.....The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $6
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
Watch Hill, R. I.....Atlantic House, now open
do .....Larkin House, opens July 1
White Mts., Maplewood Htl., Bethlehem, N. H.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.;) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. On Monday, July 5th, leave on Saturday's time. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 8:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE
For Providence direct, Boston, and all Inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Massachusetts and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE
For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE
For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.,) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Close connection with New England and Central Vermont Railroad trains for all New England points.

FALL RIVER LINE
For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

RAMSDELL LINE. Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. Excursion to Cranston's every week day, returning by down boats, arriving at 11th St., N. R., 11:30 P. M. Fare, $1.00. Mary Powell tickets from any landing accepted when stamped Good on Ramsdell Line.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
From foot of Christopher St., N. R., every weekday at 6 P. M., connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS from foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Havel, Tu., July 6, 10 AM|Lahn, Tu., Jy. 27, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Jy. 13, 10 AM|Havel, Tu., Aug. 3, 10AM
Prave, Tu., July 20, 10 AM|Saale, Tu., Aug. 10, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Spree, Sat., Jy. 24, 10 AM|Trave, Sat., Au. 21, 10AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Prinz Regent Luitpold..Thursday, July 1, Noon
H. H. Meier.....Thursday, July 8, Noon
Friedrich der Grosse.....Thursday, July 15, Noon
Barbarossa.....Thursday, July 22, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Werra, July 3, 10 AM|Kaiser, July 24, 10 AM
Fulda, July 10, 10 AM|Ems, Aug. 7, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Normannia, July 1, 7AM|Normannia, Jy. 29, 10 AM
Columbia, July 8, 7 AM|Columbia, Aug. 5, 7 AM
F. Bismarck, Jy. 22, 10AM|F. Bismarck, A'g. 19, 10AM
HAMBURG SERVICE.
Twin Screw Mail S. S. Palatia, July 3, 8 AM|Prussia, July 10, 1:30 PM
First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30.

THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruise to **NORWAY**, the **NORTH CAPE**, and **SPITZBERGEN**, by **TWIN SCREW EXPRESS S. S. from NEW YORK JULY 22.**
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
PARIS.....June 30|NEW YORK....July 21
ST. PAUL.....July 7|PARIS.....July 28
ST. LOUIS.....July 14|ST. PAUL.....Aug. 4
Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday.
Kens'gton, Je.30, 4:30 PM|Southw'k, Jy. 14, 4:30 PM
West'nland, July 7, noon|Berlin, July 21, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

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Two Limited Parties to make a SIX MONTHS' TOUR,
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261 and 1225 Broadway, New York,
332 Washington St., Boston; 328 Chestnut St., Philadelphia;

TOBACCO JURORS DISAGREE

They Voted Steadily Ten for Conviction and Two for Acquittal.

DISCHARGED BY THE COURT

The District Attorney Says He Is Not Discouraged and Will Try the Case Again—Messrs. Fash and Milliken for Acquittal.

The protracted trial of the officers and Directors of the American Tobacco Company on an indictment charging them with conspiracy to restrain trade and commerce came to an end yesterday afternoon at 3:25 o'clock, when the foreman of the jury, W. W. Dixon, announced to Judge Fitzgerald that the jurors could not agree upon a verdict. The jury was thereupon relieved from further consideration of the case.

The jury retired for deliberation at 6 o'clock Monday afternoon and at once began balloting. The court waited more than an hour to hear from them, and took a recess to 9 o'clock. The jury went out to supper in the meantime. When they returned, balloting was resumed, while Judge Fitzgerald waited in his rooms adjacent to the court-room. Nothing was heard from the jury until 11 o'clock, when they came into court and asked to have the testimony of Theodore E. Allen and Senator Lexow read over to them. It appeared that this was done for the benefit of Hobart C. Fash and Foster Milliken, who wanted to learn whether the American Tobacco Company made a greater or less percentage of the total output of paper cigarettes of the United States than did the five concerns that were sold out to and merged in the company. At 12:30 o'clock the jury was locked up for the night. The failure to reach a verdict in six hours and a half was, as stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, taken as pointing to a disagreement.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning Judge Fitzgerald's courtroom wore rather a deserted look. Josiah Browne, Secretary of the American Tobacco Company, who has been constant in attendance since the first day, was there, with his usual quiet manner and immobile face. He was the only defendant present. With him were Messrs. Fuller, Rollins, and Oakley, counsel for the defense. Joseph H. Choate was absent. The District Attorney and his assistants, Messrs. Carpenter and Hardwicke, represented the people. Judge Fitzgerald was in his room waiting to hear from the jury. Word did come to him from the jury room, but it was not such as to call him to the courtroom, and not many knew of it. That word was a request for a physician to attend upon Louis J. Binsse, who had become severely ill.

One Juror Became Ill.

The physician said that Mr. Binsse, who is an old man of stout build, was threatened with apoplexy, and advised him to get out of the bad atmosphere of the building as soon as possible. Mr. Binsse, who was for conviction, persisted in remaining, in hopes of reaching a verdict.

Hour after hour passed and no further word came from the jurors. It was rumored that the jury stood 10 to 2 for conviction, and the names of Fash and Milliken suggested themselves as those of the two for acquittal, because of the proceedings in court the previous evening. Meanwhile the courtroom was deserted, all those interested in the case strolling in the corridors, smoking and discussing the probable outcome. At 1:30 o'clock the Grand Jury came in, made its report, and was excused.

At 3:25 the monotonous waiting was broken by the announcement that the jury was coming in. It was true. Foreman Dixon said that the jurors had concluded that it was not possible for them to agree.

Judge Fitzgerald asked if there was anything the Court could do to assist the jury in reaching a verdict. Mr. Dixon said he thought not. He had, he said, asked the members if they had any questions to ask, and all said they had not.

The Court said that, in view of the fact that they had been out twenty-one hours, and also, in view of the illness of one of their number, he would not ask them to consider the case further. Accordingly he discharged them with thanks.

The jurymen at once hurriedly left the court room and building, all but one resolutely refusing to tell what had occurred in the jury room. One of them said it had been agreed that they would not talk of their deliberations.

Forty Ballots Taken.

William J. Bryon, however, said that they had taken forty ballots, and that the vote each time stood ten to two for conviction.

The District Attorney said he had been told the same thing by two of the jurors. The men who stood out for acquittal were, as had been surmised, Hobart C. Fash and Foster Milliken. Mr. Olcott, who had high hopes of a verdict of conviction until Monday night, said he looked upon the attitude of the jury as a virtual victory of the prosecution. He said he would greatly like to move for a new trial on Monday next, and he would do so were it not for the fact that all the cases have gone over until the Fall term. The case will probably be retried in the Fall.

Ex-Surrogate Rollins, counsel for the defense, laughingly said: "You may say for us that we prefer a disagreement of the jury to a verdict of conviction." Mr. Fuller said he was not surprised at the result. He was also prepared for the probability of an adverse verdict and said he had no doubt such a verdict would not have been allowed to stand.

The Two Who Stood Out.

Hobart C. Fash is a fire and marine insurance agent at 34 Pine Street and lives at 57 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. When examined before being accepted as a juror he said that he knew Frank McCoy, President of the National Cigarette and Tobacco Company, but had never had any business relations with him and his verdict would not be affected by the acquaintanceship.

Foster Milliken is an iron contractor living at 164 West Seventy-eighth Street. On his examination he said he knew W. H. Butler, Vice President of the American Tobacco Company; had a speaking acquaintance but no dealings with him. He said he owned stocks and bonds of a number of corporations and had no bias against corporations or trusts. He was positive he could find an impartial verdict.

REVIEW OF THE TRIAL.

One Week to Get a Jury and Two to Hear the Case.

The trial of the officers of the American Tobacco Company upon the charge of conspiracy was begun June 8 before Judge Fitzgerald. An indictment had been found by the Grand Jury in May of last year against the following: James B. Duke, President; William H. Butler, Vice President; Josiah Browne, Secretary; Charles G. Emery, Treasurer, and William A. Marburg, Louis Ginter, George Arents, George W. Gail, Benjamin N. Duke, and George W. Watts, Directors.

After a week consumed in getting a jury, the case was opened by District Attorney Olcott. The first witness was examined June 16. The taking of testimony was completed June 25.

T. E. Allen, the promoter of the company, testified June 19 that the company had been organized for the purpose of reducing the number of agents and the expense of advertising and for the utilization of improved machinery.

Senator Lexow, who conducted the legislative investigation of trusts some months ago, was a witness, June 23, and refused to answer the questions, as he said it was against State policy to disclose the results of the former examination into the affairs of the tobacco company. The Judge advised him to answer, however, and he testified that James B. Duke, President of the company, had said the American Tobacco company had bought out the five original firms and had not closed a single factory. The five original companies had employed 5,895 persons, while the American Tobacco Company in 1897 was employing 9,194 persons. Jobbers, he said, had asked the company to fix the price of cigarettes.

The defense was opened June 25. It was that there could be no objection to any lawful attempt to control the cigarette business, and the question was as to the legality of the methods of the trust. The company was not a combination, but a legal entity. The original five companies had been bought out entirely, and, although their names were retained as trade marks and business names of repute, they were not component parts of the trust.

The jury that passed upon the case was composed of the following: W. W. Dixon, foreman; Henry M. Dewart, Hobart C. Fash, Foster Milliken, Solomon Strauss, Edward Goett, W. J. Byron, Charles A. Hill, Louis J. Binnse, Paul Bernhardt, F. G. Brewster, and Adolph Gluck.

DISPUTE OVER SCHOOL FUNDS.

Tart Colloquy Between the Mayor and Commissioner Barker in the Board of Estimate.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment met in the Mayor's office yesterday and spent two hours in appropriating money to run the different departments for the next few months. The meeting developed a little unpleasantness between School Commissioners Taft and Little, and caused a dispute between Mayor Strong and President Barker of the Tax Department over an appropriation of $21,979 asked for the fitting up of Grammar School 62, at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, for temporary use as a high school.

The resolution as it came down from the Board of Education provided that the money should be taken out of grammar and primary schoolhouse funds. Commissioner Little, the only member of the board against the resolution, told the Board of Estimate that he did not approve of the use of funds for high schools that had been appropriated for grammar and primary schools.

School Commissioner Taft argued that in two years the building would be used as a grammar school again, and for that reason, and because the money, if taken out of the high school appropriation, would exhaust that fund, the appropriation was a proper one.

There was considerable argument before a vote was taken. The Mayor voted for the resolution. Assistant Corporation Counsel Turner voted with him. The Controller and President Barker of the Tax Board were against it, resulting in a tie vote—as President Jeroloman was not present—and the loss of the resolution.

When the Mayor saw that the resolution was lost, he turned to President Barker angrily and said:

"I do not believe in letting one man run or control the whole board. There were fourteen votes in the Board of Education, and the majority should have been permitted to do what they thought best."

"I think they know their business pretty well," answered the Moyar, and the matter dropped.

Controller Fitch got $54,410 appropriation for the employment of experts to look into the financial condition of the boroughs in the Greater New York. He is to appoint fifteen experts at $25 a day and twenty-one assistants at salaries ranging from $15 to $3 a day. The appointments will not be made for several days.

The Commissioner of Public Works was authorized to employ an architect to supervise the work of rearranging the City Hall to accommodate the greater city officials.

THE CITY OF ROME'S CARGO.

Damaged by Fire More Than Was at First Supposed.

Acting Collector Joseph J. Couch said yesterday that the damage by fire to the cargo of the City of Rome was greater than was at first supposed. A general order for the steamship was followed by a lay order for two days. This expired last night, and a second day order, which expires Saturday night, was issued.

It is probable that another lay order will be necessary before all the goods are placed on the dock and sorted, so as to permit of entering the goods in proper form and determining what goods are so destroyed as to compel cancellation of manifest entries.

REFERRED TO THE MAYOR.

Steamboat Inspectors Cannot Stop the Overcrowding of Ferryboats.

As was foreshadowed in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, complaint was made to the local Board of Steamboat Inspectors by a passenger on the 7 P. M. trip from College Point and North Beach on Sunday last of the ferryboat plying between these points and East Ninety-ninth Street, this city, of the overcrowding of that boat.

Capt. Petrie of the Local Board of Inspectors informed the passenger making the complaint that the board had no jurisdiction in the matter of overcrowded ferryboats, and could only act in the case of excursion boats, or the hulls, engines, and equipments of ferryboats. He was informed that the College Point and Ninety-ninth Street Ferry was in reality doing an excursion business on Sundays under a ferryboat charter.

To this he replied that the board could not entertain the complaint without authority not now vested in it, and advised that the passenger call on the Mayor and lay the matter before him.

Mayor Strong listened to the passenger's complaint, and requested him to put the same in writing, saying he would look into the matter at once. This written complaint will be sent to Mayor Strong to-day.

COLLISION ON PARK ROW.

Several Persons Injured, Bicycle Demolished, and Horses Hurt.

A rear-end collision between a horse car and a cable car, in front of 27 Park Row, yesterday afternoon, resulted in injuring several persons, smashing a part of the horse car, and demolishing a bicycle. Gripman Patrick Walsh of 137 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, a new man, lost control of his car during a congestion of traffic near the spot where the collision occurred. His car crashed into the rear of an Avenue D car ahead, demolishing the platform. The horse car was pushed forward against a National Express Company's truck, driven by B. Ganzenberger, who was thrown from his seat and slightly injured. The team was wedged in and badly cut.

Daniel W. Ryan of 373 Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn, was riding a bicycle just ahead of the horse car, and was caught in the jam. His wheel was demolished, but he escaped injury. A truck belonging to the Washington Mess Company was damaged considerably and one of the horses was slightly injured. Three women in the horse car were shaken up, and one was cut by a piece of flying glass.

The cable car was stopped immediately after the collision, and a gripman from the trailer behind it took charge. No arrests were made.

MR. COCHEU FOUND GUILTY.

Troubles of the Brooklyn Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church.

A verdict of guilty was brought against Theodore L. Cocheu at the ecclesiastical trial, held in the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, South Fourth and Roebling Streets, Brooklyn. The trial was not concluded until 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and was marked throughout with heated arguments on the part of the accused and G. Emil Richter, the former pastor of the church, but at present assistant to the Rev. John H. Robinson of Paterson, N. J., who was appointed pastor by the Methodist Episcopal Conference during the heat of the present trouble. The charges against Mr. Cocheu were "gross immorality," such being the term used to describe the actions of a person who works against the interests of this church.

The trouble is an old one, and dates back several years, and grew out of the sale of the old Union Cemetery Grounds, at Palmetto Street.

Pastor Robinson sat in the capacity of Judge, while the jury comprised two members of Trinity Church and another from a Canarsie church. Mr. Cocheu, according to Mr. Richter, catered to the devil, and sought in all ways to retard the progress of the church. Mr. Cocheu conducted his own defense.

The jury readily decided in favor of expulsion, and Mr. Cocheu served notice of appeal to the Quarterly Conference, and if he received no satisfaction there, he said he would take the matter into the courts.

The cough which is scarcely noticeable is often the most dangerous. Very little doses of Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, frequently administered, will take this away.—Adv.

THEMES OF ELOCUTIONISTS

Interesting Debate on Physical Culture and Its Relation to Expression.

STUDY OF THE ANTIQUE URGED

The Day of No Clothes Was the Day of Art, Says One Speaker—Lessons from the Historical Method of Training.

A lively debate on "Physical Culture and Its Relation to Expression" was the feature of yesterday's session of the National Association of Elocutionists at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street. Mrs. Genevieve Stebbins read a paper on that subject, contending for the value of the study of antique forms of statuary and that the assumption of an attitude based on those lines tended in sensitive natures to bring about the mental or emotional condition of which the physical form is the embodiment. Hence she assumed that physical culture is an absolute necessity to the teaching of expression. "Not only does such training," she said, "school the student to express himself correctly as far as physical movements or pose can help him, but it is mental culture as well and inspires the study of classic models."

Mrs. Anna Baught Curry of Boston opposed Mrs. Stebbins's views. She opposed all forms of purely physical exhibition and asserted that, while aesthetic gymnastics might be of some value, the true educational process in expression must arise from the soul. "Physical culture of the kind advocated by the previous speaker," she said, "neither develops the body not cultivates artistic ability. It rather brings about artificiality and develops affectations. It has a tendency to destroy dramatic instinct by developing a mental habit of generalization."

An Earnest Discussion Ensues.

Mrs. Curry's objections to Mrs. Stebbins's views provoked a spirited discussion. Many shades of opinion were represented, and the convention seemed to be equally divided. F. H. Sargent upheld Mrs. Curry, and treated the matter from a Delsarte point of view. Prof. S. S. Curry of Boston followed him with a protest against statue posing in the name of art, and the battle was on in earnest. One member asserted that posing for so much of an exhibition of physical beauty, which brought forth a rejoinder from a rather prepossessing young woman to the effect that the Saxon with his puritanical sentiment was not capable of feeling in this matter the same way as the Greek or Latin. She declared that it was a sign of degeneration when the exposition of the human body for artistic purposes was anything but high and holy. "The day when it was not necessary to wear clothes," she said, "was the day of art, but I am afraid we shall never see that day again."

Another young woman upheld the last speaker, and emphasized the contention that physical perfection should be used for psychic evolution.

Lessons from Historical Methods.

The paper preceding this discussion was read by Prof. S. S. Curry, who chose for his subject "Some Lessons to Elocution and Vocal Training from the Historical Method." He said in part: "Whoever wishes to make appreciable progress in any department of science and art must hold the past firmly by the hand. Every department must have its historical bearings investigated, and stated before it is recognized as a science. There has been a tendency to neglect the history of vocal training and expression on account of its being more of a subjective and personal study. The fact has been disregarded that there are great advantages which would accrue to the student in many phases of science and education, if there could be a careful history of the various methods which have been adopted in different periods of the history of the world for the development of the voice to oratoric and dramatic delivery. No such history exists, and, in consequence, some people who think that they teach new styles of elocution will find, if they go back to history, that they are 3,000 or more years old."

Animated discussion followed, and Prof. Curry's sentiments were heartily indorsed. As a result of the discussion a committee was appointed to start upon such a work under the leadership of Prof. Curry.

Meetings of the sections of science and technique, methods of teaching, and interpretation were also held and some interesting papers discussed.

The afternoon was devoted to outings and sightseeing, and in the evening the programme included a recital by Leland T. Powers of Boston of pantomime by Miss Mary E. Mathews of Toronto, Canada, vocal selections by Albert Gerard Thies, and the closet scene from "Hamlet" by James Young, assisted by Mrs. Jones and Mr. Barbour.

THE BIG PARK CAMEL DEAD.

A Victim of Consumption—He Was Born During the Blizzard.

The big camel, well known to all frequenters of the menagerie in Central Park, was found dead yesterday morning by Night Watchman Donohue. This camel, said to be the largest in captivity, and one of the biggest in the world, has been sick for several weeks with some ailment which has puzzled the physicians. Nothing that was done for him afforded any relief, and he fell away until he had lost many pounds of flesh.

While Donohue was making his rounds yesterday morning he peered into the camel's quarters, about 2:30 o'clock, and saw the animal in a recumbent position. Knowing that it was somewhat unusual for him to be so still, he called to him, and, receiving no response and seeing no movement of the animal, he went in and found that he was dead. He had probably been dead for several hours. The big camel was born during the great blizzard of 1888. His birthday was March 12. He is said to have been the only one of his kind. This was because he was the only known offspring of a dromedary and a Bactrian camel, both of which were in the Park. The dromedary was the property of P. T. Barnum, and had been loaned by him to the Park, while the mother was owned by the menagerie. Both the father and the mother have been dead for several years.

Superintendent Smith of the Park menagerie and a crew of men got the body on a truck and took it to the Museum of Natural History, where Prof. Rowley, the taxidermist, made an autopsy and telephoned the result to Superintendent Smith of the menagerie. The professor said that the camel had died of inflammation of the lungs and that he had had what might be called consumption.

Children Trampled on by Horses.

John Young, a truckman, twenty-nine years old, of 169 Troutman Street, Brooklyn, was a prisoner before Justice Lemon in the Ewen Street Police Court yesterday, charged with criminal negligence in leaving a team of spirited horses attached to a moving van unfastened. They took fright, and before they were stopped trampled upon three small children on Troutman Street. The children were Gussie Hartman, three years old; Freda Bamers, five years old, and her brother George, three years old. The girls received cuts on the face and head and the boy received an injury to his spine, which may result in his being crippled for the remainder of his life.

Unknown Hero Saves a Boy.

Walter McCarthy, fifteen years old, of 123 South Second Street, Brooklyn, had a narrow escape from drowning yesterday while swimming in the East River at South Second Street. He got caught in the swift current at that place and was being carried farther from the shore, when a strange man leaped into the water and saved him. The rescuer left without giving his name.

To Explore Venezuela.

William Henry Phelps will sail to-day on the steamship Grenada for Venezuela, where he will continue the ornithological explorations which he began last year. Mr. Phelps is a son of Col. Dudley F. Phelps, chief of the law division of the Custom House, and will graduate from Harvard this year. He is an enthusiastic student of bird life and an ex-President of the Harvard Natural History Society.

CHIEF CONLIN ON CHAPMAN

Ruler of Tenderloin Not to be Transferred Without an Investigation.

HEARING BY THE GRAND JURY

No Presentment Against His Methods of Dealing with the Problem—Commissioner Grant Defends the Captain, but Andrews Offers Criticism.

Chief Conlin returned to duty at Police Headquarters yesterday after a twelve days' sojourn in the Adirondacks. He was at once beset by reporters, who questioned him about the story that Capt. Chapman was to be transferred from the West Thirtieth Street Station. The Chief said:

"I know very little about the Tenderloin's condition just now. I saw the daily papers once or twice during my stay in the mountains, and read something about the arrests going on in Capt. Chapman's precinct, but have formed no conclusion about the matter. I have no idea at all of removing Capt. Chapman until I find that he did something that will warrant his removal.

"I will at once institute an investigation, and if I find it necessary I will relieve him. So far no one has appeared, I am informed, to make complaint for outrageous arrest against Capt. Chapman, but there have been numerous complaints against women for loitering on Broadway. Up to the time I went away there was no reason existing for his removal."

Commissioner Grant declared that Capt. Chapman should not be transferred from the Tenderloin Precinct. "Capt. Chapman has done nothing to warrant his transfer," he said. "He has done perfectly right. He has done nothing except what he is justified in doing by law, and what he has been urged to do by many people, among whom are those who are now abusing him. He should be upheld. Of course, he may wish to be transferred, because of the abuse he is receiving, but he has done nothing to warrant his being removed for cause."

Commissioner Andrews had this to say in reference to Capt. Chapman:

"Capt. Chapman has done a great deal of excellent work. The every-day routine of his work, however, has attained an amount of notoriety, which is unfortunate. I do not know what has caused this situation, but there should be a change. The work should go on in a more quiet and less sensational way."

President Moss would not express any opinion about the Chapman matter, but said that he might have something to say at the Police Board meeting to-day.

Capt. Chapman was before the Grand Jury for half an hour yesterday, some of the Grand Jurors desiring to question him in regard to the arrests of Tenderloin women. This caused rumors that he would be censured and that a presentment would be made to the court against methods employed by the Police Department. No such action was taken.

The Captain refused to talk of what took place in the Grand Jury room. He went to Police Headquarters later, and had a talk with Chief Conlin and Acting Inspector Harley about what had been asked him by the Grand Jury.

BULLET AND KNIFE PROOF.

Meado's Head Resisted Four Shots—Knife Failed in Its Mission.

Jealous Giacomo Meado of 247 Bull's Ferry Road, Union Hill, tried to kill his wife yesterday, and then made a desperate attempt to kill himself. He had forbidden Joseph Galdine to visit his house. When he went home Monday night he found Galdine there. He drove the visitor out and upbraided his wife.

The quarrel was renewed yesterday morning. Meado drew a revolver and fired two shots at his wife. The first missed her, and the second inflicted a slight wound on her right arm. Meado then turned his pistol on himself and fired four shots into his own head. One bullet lodged in his jaw, the others in the back part of his head. He then seized a carving knife and stabbed himself in the abdomen. He will recover. None of the bullets penetrated the skull and the scalp wound was not serious.

Meado and his wife have been married only five months.

EDWARD McGEE A SUICIDE.

Killed Himself in Hudson Square Park, Hoboken.

A pistol shot in Hudson Square Park, Hoboken, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning drew the attention of Policeman Kiely, who, when near the western gate stumbled over the body of a man who had shot himself in the head. In a pocket of the dead man's coat was found this will:

I, Edward McGee, give and bequeath to my wife, Hannah McGee, whatever I die possessed of. EDWARD McGEE,
Late of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

New York, May 31, 1897.

There were also papers showing that McGee was a third degree Odd Fellow and a member of Navesink Lodge, No. 39, Red Bank, N. J. On a slip of paper was written the address: "Mrs. Hannah McGee, Dobbs Ferry, New York." Notice of McGee's death was sent to his wife and also to John S. Bainton, Secretary of Navesink Lodge.

ASSIGNMENT OF A MORTGAGE.

Attorney for Mutual Reserve Fund Life Explains.

In THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday there was published a notice of the assignment of a mortgage by the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of this city to Louis F. Payn, Superintendent of Insurance. The counsel of the company explained that the notice merely indicated the exchange of a new mortgage for one that had matured.

Under present laws, he said, some insurance companies are required to deposit $100,000, and they may deposit $200,000, with the State Insurance Department. This is not required of the Mutual Reserve, but it keeps a deposit of $200,000 with the Superintendent as a matter of policy. Many States make such a deposit a prerequisite for doing business within their borders, and the deposit, therefore, gives the company a certain financial standing.

The Mutual Reserve, as other companies, makes this deposit by means of securities. The mortgage it had given matured, and a new one was substituted.

RECEIPTS FOR IMPOSTS.

Figures for June Regarded as an Augury of Prosperity.

The receipts for imposts at the Custom House yesterday were $1,554,732.23. On Monday they were $893,850.63. The large sum paid in yesterday was considered evidence that better times have come, and an augury of near-at-hand prosperity. More than $500,000 was received for dress goods, and $300,000 for sugar. The balance was in the main for articles that range from a little above necessities to luxuries.

The statistics of Cashier W. E. Northrup furnish interesting data and comparisons on Custom House receipts of this port. Yesterday's figures have not been exceeded since April 29 and 30, when they were, respectively, $1,689,737.67 and $2,408,829.12. The month, which ends to-day, has been excellent in point of imports received here. Up to last night they amounted to $12,826,571.70. The receipts yesterday were closer than usual to the special deposits on account of customs at the Sub-Treasury, which were $1,973,000. This table of customs receipts for five months in 1896 and 1897 is instructive:

	1897.	1896.
January	$7,705,400.00	$10,424,675,45
February	8,359,780.29	10,077,442.51
March	17,579,633.25	9,320,013.54
April	17,711,362.97	7,584,036.55
May	9,092,276.00	7,360,059.21
Total.....	$60,448,452.51	$44,766,227.26

A large payment for customs dues is expected to-day. Those of yesterday were evenly divided on straight imports and withdrawals.

Half rates on the New York Central to Niagara Falls, the Thousand Islands and the Adirondack Mountains for Fourth of July; along the Hudson River and through the Mohawk Valley. New York to Chautauqua and return only $10.00.—Adv.

Real wool crash—only imitations are plenty—has all the peculiar style of homespun without its one great drawback—poor wear.

In spite of being thin it wears like iron; in spite of being wool, it's cool as linen.

Sack suits and bicycle suits for man or boy.

Most of the advertised great reductions in negligee shirts are simply come-downs to our regular prices.

Every figure, every fancy fitted.

ROGERS, PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CABLE ROAD DANGERS.

Commissioner Moss's Resolution to Limit the Speed at Curves to Two Miles an Hour.

Cable car accidents and the risks to public at the dangerous curves on the Metropolitan line traction road at Fourteenth and at Fifty-third Street, occupied the attention of the Board of Health at its meeting yesterday. Sanitary Superintendent Charles F. Roberts submitted a long report on the subject. The difficulty, he said, is due to the fact that the grip must firmly grasp the cable, and therefore the car must be propelled at the maximum rate at which the cable is run.

Dr. Roberts suggested that in order to obviate the running of the cars at a high rate of speed on curves, shorter cables should be substituted at Thirteenth to Sixteenth Street, at Fifty-second Street, and Seventh Avenue to Fifty-fourth Street, and Ninth Avenue, from the westerly side of Broadway around Bowling Green and return, in the same manner as the cable running from Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue to Twenty-second Street and Broadway is now operated on Fifty-second Street.

Commissioner Moss, President of the Police Board, offered this amendment to the Sanitary Code:

"No conductor, driver, or gripman of any railroad car or other vehicle running on tracks in the City of New York shall allow or cause the same to be pulled, drawn, or propelled on or around any curves on any public street or avenue at a greater rate of speed than two miles an hour. And no Director, President, Superintendent, or other person who is interested or who owns or controls any such car or vehicle shall permit it to be so pulled, drawn, or propelled.

"This section of the Sanitary Code is adopted for the purpose of preventing accidents by which life or health may be endangered."

The resolution was laid upon the table to be acted on at the next meeting.

THE STATE HEALTH BOARD.

New Sewerage Plans for Tottenville—Death Rate Decreased.

There was a meeting of the State Health Board yesterday afternoon in the Murray Hill Hotel. Those present were Dr. Daniel Lewis, the President; Owen Cassidy, Dr. F. W. Smith, Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port; D. W. Berry, Dr. George B. Fowler, State Engineer Adams, and Secretary Baxter T. Smetzer.

The New York Central and Hudson Railroad Company promised, through a communication, to abate the nuisance in the town of Schodack, complained of by ex-Gov. Morton. New sewerage plans for Tottenville, S. I., were received and referred to the State Engineer for his approval or rejection. The report of Dr. M. Morris on the government of city institutions was referred to President Lewis.

In the report of the sanitary condition of the State it was stated that a decrease of 1,000 deaths had been reported since the last meeting over the corresponding period for the month previous.

PLEADED GUILTY OF ARSON.

Max Blum Then Fainted Before Justice Fursman Sentenced Him.

Max Blum, when placed on trial the second time for arson in the third degree, second offense, pleaded guilty in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court yesterday, and was sentenced to a year and a half in State prison.

Blum is sixty-six years old. On his first trial in the court two weeks ago the jury disagreed, standing 11 to 1 for conviction. A second trial was ordered, and the Court was about to try to get a jury when Blum decided to plead guilty and throw himself on the mercy of the Court.

Blum was very weak all morning, and when called up for sentence walked forward unsteadily. He answered one or two questions, and then fell over in a faint. Court attendants sprang forward to catch him, and an instant later his son David swooned away, falling almost on top of the prisoner.

After a long delay they were brought to and the prisoner was again arraigned and Justice Fursman sentenced him. The old man took it much more calmly than it was expected he would.

IRON SHIP UPSIDE DOWN.

A Dangerous Obstruction to Navigation Reported by Capt. Chase.

The schooner Joseph G. Dean arrived yesterday from the Bahamas with pineapples. Her skipper, Capt. R. B. Chase, reported that at 3 P. M. on June 21, in latitude 27 degrees 30 minutes, longitude 76 degrees 17 minutes, or about sixty miles north of Abaco, one of the Bahamas, he passed within 150 feet of an iron sailing vessel, bottom up. The stern portion stood ten feet out of the water, while the forward end was under water. About eighty feet of the keel was exposed, and the Captain thought, from what he could see of her, that she might be a vessel of 2,000 tons. The bottom was a bright red, not long painted.

"I think she must have been struck by a squall and turned turtle," said Capt. Chase, "and she was probably buoyed up by the air in her hull. If a hole was punched in it, so that the air could escape, she would sink. I could tell from her stern post that she was a sailing vessel.

"She lies in the track of vessels bound south from Hatteras for Nassau and Havana, and if one should strike that massive piece of iron at her stem, the blow would be fatal."

New Superintendent for Station J.

Chief Clerk George H. Newsom of the distribution department of Branch Post Office Station H was yesterday promoted to the Superintendency of Branch Station J, in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, by Postmaster Van Cott. He will fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Robert Looney, whose accounts were said to be short and who was alleged to have run his office in a careless manner. Superintendent Newsom entered the Postal Service July 1, 1873, as a carrier. Fifteen years later he was appointed Superintendent of Station J, and shortly afterward was transferred to Station I. He was subsequently retransferred to the registry department in the General Post Office and then made chief clerk of Station H.

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LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Bicycles & Bicycle Outfits, For Boys and Girls.

BOYS' BICYCLE SUITS of all wool cheviots—good dust colors—Trousers have reinforced seats—belt-keepers—buttoned flap on hip pockets and finished with strap and buckle. Sizes, 8 to 18 years, $6.75 to $10.00. Of imported linen crash, $5.25.
Separate Bicycle Trousers.

GIRLS' BICYCLE SUITS with Eton and Fly Front Coats.
Separate Bicycle Skirts.

BICYCLE CAPS of fancy mixtures and plain serges, satin lined, 69c.

BICYCLE SHIRTS, of fancy scotch flannel—(laundered neck-band) to be worn with white collars, $1.35.

WORSTED SWEATERS, in navy, cardinal and white, $1.65.

BICYCLE JERSEYS, $1.75.

BICYCLE HOSE, with and without feet. Best Scotch knit goods in all combinations.

BICYCLE SHOES, of Russia and black calf, patent corrugated soles to prevent slipping. All sizes, $2.50.

Onlex Bicycles,

A high grade wheel for boys and girls, made especially for us and guaranteed.

Seamless steel tubing—tool-steel ball bearings—thoroughly dust proof—a practical, serviceable children's wheel at a moderate cost. 20 inch wheels, $25.00. 24 and 26 inch, $35.00.

60-62 West 23d St.

DEATH OF "OLD HOSS" HOEY

Paresis Ends the Career of the Well-Known Actor in Farce Comedy.

ON THE STAGE FROM BOYHOOD

His Experience in Tramping from Savannah Back to This His Native City Suggested the Funny Pranks that Brought Him Success.

William F. Hoey, known to every theatregoer in the United States as "Old Hoss" Hoey, died yesterday morning at his home, 201 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, of paresis. His final illness was as brief as it was violent, having developed only last week at Mount Clemens, Mich., where he was seeking relief from an attack of sciatic rheumatism. He was brought to this city last Friday, and while his condition was considered serious it was not thought that death was so near.

Mr. Hoey had been before the public for over twenty years. He was born in this city in 1854 and began as an actor when only fifteen years of age. He appeared as a comedian in the early seventies at Tony Pastor's old theatre on the Bowery, taking the part of a Musical Coon. His antics were inexpressibly funny, and his solos on a cowhorn and cowbells became a feature of the performance.

Early in his career he sprang into popular favor, and was much sought after by the vaudeville managers. His natural resources and his humorous pranks gave him a hold on the patrons of variety theatres that carried him all through life.

In 1875 Hoey engaged with Col. Carrington's circus, and the following year he accepted an engagement from a manager in Savannah, Ga. He played there for three weeks, but received no salary, and finally started to walk from Savannah to his home in New York. It was while making this trip that his keen sense of humor enabled him to appreciate the comical side of the existence of a tramp. He conceived the character of "Old Hoss" and determined to utilize the character of the tramp in his future efforts on the stage.

On reaching New York Hoey formed a partnership with Frank Bryant, but soon rejoined Tony Pastor's Company, with which he remained until 1882. He then combined with Charles Evans and the Sisters in the presentation of a sketch entitled "The Book Agent." This farce was successful from the start, and was presented for a number of years. Finally Charles Hoyt converted it into a more elaborate piece and "A Parlor Match" came into existence almost simultaneously with the appearance of the real parlor match that superseded what Hoey called the telephone match. "You light it in New York and smell it in Brooklyn," was his definition of the sulphurous article.

Until two years ago "A Parlor Match" was always a drawing card, due in a great measure to the inexhaustible supply of humor possessed by Mr. Hoey. In addition to his ability to act ludicrously, he could devise the queerest "make-ups" ever worn by a comedian. He was also somewhat of a mechanical genius. All the traps and contrivances which would throw him around the stage and make him appear and disappear with lightninglike rapidity, always with a different expression of bewilderment on his face, were his own inventions.

Two years ago he and Evans, after a partnership of ten years, separated. Evans retired from the stage and invested money in the Herald Square Theatre, while Hoey started out again in a new farce called "Flams" and subsequently "The Globetrotter." Neither of these was a success, and last Fall a revival of "A Parlor Match" was produced. But though he was only in his forty-third year Mr. Hoey's health was shattered, and the strain of a tour of the country proved too much for him. He broke down and was compelled to retire.

The funeral will be held this evening at 8 o'clock at his late residence, the Rev. Dr. Elmendorf of the First Congregational Church officiating. The interment will be at Woodlawn to-morrow.

Funeral of Emile D. Neustadt.

The funeral of Emile D. Neustadt, the well-known member of the Produce Exchange, took place yesterday morning from 142 West Eighty-second Street, his late residence. There were a large number of friends and relatives present, and many members of the Produce Exchange, and of Mount Sinai Lodge 154, I. O. O. F., of which the deceased was a member. Having been Past Grand Master of the order, the deceased was buried with the rites and ceremonies of the order. Chaplain David Tim of the lodge officiated. There were many elaborate and beautiful floral designs sent by the Produce Exchange members and from his many business acquaintances. Three carriages were filled with these beautiful tributes. The interment was in Linden Hill Cemetery.

Convention of State Bankers.

The third annual convention of the New York State Bankers' Association is to be at Saratoga July 15 and 16. The headquarters and meeting place will be the Grand Union Hotel. A. B. Hepburn, President of the Third National Bank and a Vice President of the City National Bank, is to succeed Judge Dexter as President of the association. The convention will have both its social and business side and be well attended.

Closing of the Exchanges.

The Cotton, Produce, and Coffee Exchanges will be closed from the evening of July 2 to the morning of July 6.

Hackett, Carhart & Co's
High Grade Blue
SERGE SUITS,
$10, $12.50, $15, $18,
Half-lined—silk-lined—un-lined.

There's something about them that is uncommon—unusual—an air of superiority.

ALSO

Suits of wool and linen crash, and thin homespun.

White duck and crash bicycle-golf breeches.

Some of the best fancy Cassimere Suits marked down to $16, $18 & $20. Value—the greatest ever offered.

841 Broadway, cor. 13th St.
420 Broadway, cor. Canal St.
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Hygeia Ginger Ale and
Hygeia Sarsaparilla,
made with Hygeia Distilled Water as a basis. Every ingredient pure. Superior in flavor to all other imported and domestic brands.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Sousa's Concerts, Afternoons, 4:00 P. M.
Pain's Fireworks, Evgs. except Sun. & Mon.
De Wolf Hopper, Evgs., 9 P. M. Sat. Mat., 4 P. M.
El Capitan.

P MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN. P
O Every evening at 8, including Sunday. O
P POPULAR CONCERTS P
S by the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra. S
ADM., 50c.
In the event of rain, performance in Concert Hall.

EDEN MUSEE.
WORLD IN WAX AND GRAND CONCERTS.
CINEMATOGRAPH
Exhibits every hour from 1 to 5, 8 to 10.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'WAY & 38TH ST.
LAST WEEK—EVGS., 8:15. SAT. MAT., 2.
A Round of Pleasure.

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